THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,226—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 7. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
14th "	HIMALAYA	6846	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
28th "	CALEDONIA	7588	....	....
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
11th "	DELTA	8013	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10895
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10518
25th "	† ARCADIA	7000	....	....
31st "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st April	MARMORA	10909	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7588	....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10895	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 745 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 960

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Feb. 5	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5894	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	* 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9209	.....	* „ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	„ 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

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In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Linga ... 2171 Mon. 9th Jan. 11 a.m. †P.D & C M
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 12th Jan. 9 a.m. via C. M.
Lhasa ... 2171 Fri. 13th Jan. 6 a.m.* direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English MailSteamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BOSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 9th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Aowcit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A steamer on or about the 14th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	...Moaton	...13th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	...Casanova	...26th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...Ristovelli	...16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat	...13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	...Guionnet	...11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5 685	...Rebufat	...27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	...Guionnet	...24th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th Jany. 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 „ 595*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 595
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dannecker	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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...t, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgat... Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, ...dition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Press

SHIPPING.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun ...	3,863	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ..	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

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FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Pedang (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
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Hankow	Peking
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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
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FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
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SALE

OF SURPLUS CHRISTMAS STOCK

at a reduction of 2 annas in the rupee.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THURSDAY, 5TH; FRIDAY, 6TH; AND SATURDAY, 7TH INST.

'XMAS HAMPERS,
'XMAS STOCKINGS,
CRACKERS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
FRUITS, in jars and in tins, &c., &c., &c.
ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION.

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WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
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OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

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By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

IN REGULAR SUCCESSION

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DUNLOP TYRES

OVER 10,000 MILES.

19, Clarendon Street, Whitefield, near Manchester. 6/9/'10.

DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.

DEAR SIRS,

I have much pleasure in informing you of my experience of the excellent quality of Dunlop Tyres.

I have now had a pair of your Tyres on my machine for more than five years, riding consistently during summer and winter. I have toured England and Wales almost all over, and a very large portion of Holland; I can guarantee I have travelled between ten thousand and eleven thousand miles with this set of Tyres. One of them is not yet worn out.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THOS. REES.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Recently Specially appointed Motor Tyre Manufacturers to H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
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Liquid Fuel

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KEROSINE OILS.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

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Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'X-MAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Rs. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and figures. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for orders exceeding over Rs. 12.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. " NETHERBY HALL,"

ARRIVED on the 5th Instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Uncovered Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of the above Bank has TO-DAY been OPENED at KAMPALA, UGANDA.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 9th January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 3rd January, 1910.

THE SCHOOLMASTER TEACHES YOU AT YOUR OWN HOME.

PRINCIPAL JOHN P. LONG, B.A., Honours in Teacher's Diploma, late PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, at the Swansea University College, prepares by POSTAL TUITION Pupils in all subjects for the Indian Civil Service, Universities, Law, Medical, and in Journalism, Literary Training, Economics' Logic, and European Languages, etc. Mr. Long is assisted by a staff of Expert Graduates.

The Principal has worked in Wales for over fifteen years. WALES IS ADMITTED TO-DAY, to have the best SYSTEM OF EDUCATION in the WORLD.

Indian Students coming to England can be prepared privately by Principal Long, at Richmond.

Richmond is a delightful spot on the Thames, ten miles from the City of London.

FEES MAY BE PAID BY MONTHLY instalments

Apply for terms, testimonials, etc. to—

Principal JOHN P. LONG, B.A.,
Richmond Correspondence School,
Alexandra Road,
St. MARGARETS ON THAMES,
W. LONDON.

FOR SALE.

THE CONCERN of the AKOLA NATIVE COTTON G. P. AND SPINNING Co., Ltd., Akola (Berar), consisting of sixty Gins, Two Cotton Presses, Two preparations of Spinning with 6468 spindles, 126 Looms (with entire preparatory machinery) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd January, 1911, at Akola.

One preparation of Spinning and 126 Looms were erected in 1907.

The site is 7 acres 29 gunthas, most favourably situated in the heart of the town, near the cotton market, and pays to the Government an annual rent of Rs. 243-3-0. The mill is working in all its departments and will be sold while working.

For further particulars apply to

K. E. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Board of Liquidators.

Akola, 30th December, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES VINCENT McFARLANE, late of Bombay, an Engineer on the s. s. "Shahnoor," European.

DANIEL JOHNSTONE, late of Bombay, Sub-Editor of the "Advocate of India," European.

RUKMANIBAI alias SURAJ, widow of Atmaram Govindram, late of Bombay Hindoo.

BRAZ FERNANDES, late of Uran Portuguese.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 16th day of December, 1910.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.

Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).

1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co., beg to give notice that from the 1st of January, 1911, Mr. A. C. PAYNE, Architect, JOINS their firm as a PARTNER. They will carry on their business of Architects and Surveyors, under the style of Messrs. CHARLES F. STEVENS & Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO.,
Architects.

King's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 4th January, 1911.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the office of the Undersigned, up to one o'clock on the 28th January, 1911, for works in connection with the proposed extensions to the Grand Oriental Hotel, for Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., at Colombo.

Plans, Specifications and Bills of quantities may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, where Tender forms can be obtained on payment. Earnest money accompanying each Tender will be returned on the non-acceptance of such Tender.

The successful Tenderers will be required to make the deposits specified in cash or Government Promissory Notes, on signing the contract and 5 per cent. will be reserved on all bills as paid from time to time. Messrs. The Colombo Hotels Company, Ltd., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS & CO.,
"Kings" Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 5th January, 1911.

FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY,
AND
XMAS GIFTS.
CONSULT
P. MEHTA & CO.,
INDIA'S CHEAPEST AND UP-TO-DATE JEWELLERS.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.
109, Medow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the concerned.
18 cases Quaker Oates.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, with a bay waler horse 15 1-2 hands, young and harness, complete.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER RACING CUPS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of the late Aga Samsadin Shah.

17 valuable silver racing cups, and 2 large presentation vases.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th January, 1911, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Temperley Lodge," Pali Hill, Bandra, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, glass door almyrahs, writing table with drawers, Jost fans, easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown-presses, teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets, Ice box, aluminium utensils, &c., &c., the property of C. de C. Hughes, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale To-morrow, SUNDAY, 8th January, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Red Bungalow, opposite the Morarjee Mills, on Sopari Baug Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and Mahogany furniture, made to order, by Breslaur and others, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiter, new designed drawing-room suits lined flower plush, drawing-room cabinets, single and double door mirror almirah and cupboards, flower vases, table ornaments, jardiniers, rich oil paintings, marble topped dressing, washand and octagon tables with tiles, fancy teapoys, mirror chest of drawers, teakwood and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, fancy ladies' writing tables, American roll top office desk, revolving book-case, chairs, glass door book-cases, verandah benches, rich glass, crockery and plateware, Persian Carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. Winward, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 7th January, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 163 Bales Akola and Amalner Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m (S.T.), in the Jaitha of Messrs. P. Crystal and Co., near the Cotton Exchange Rooms Colaba, on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

163 bales Akola and Amalner cotton.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 7th January, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
A GRAND ATTRACTION
For the First Time in Bombay.
A JAPANESE PLAY.
"THE PUNISHMENT OF THE SAMURAI."
A Magnificent Story acted specially for the Cinematograph at Paris, during the visit of the famous Japanese Company on their tour of the world.
A TREAT TO ALL.
ALSO
A Stirring Dramatic Film,
A FALSE ACCUSATION,
And many other Pictures.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, JANUARY, 8TH,
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES or THREE RICH SILK SAREES given away.
Don't Miss this week's Attraction.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m,
LADIES' only " 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING " 6 to 8.

BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A CLERK, with knowledge of Typewriting. Salary Rs. 35 per month. Apply to Box No. 1681, care of this Paper.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR SPORTSMEN.—Single or Split, with Minute Recorders, with or without showing Time, from Rs. 20 to 350.—D. B. PUNDOLE & SONS, 17, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.)
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—
Terms for Board and Lodging, &c. to E. K. KHAN.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office. WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
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MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: CWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can see no rest, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR	SAIGON
BOMBAY	(Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,52,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription.	Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of other Places of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almirah, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, iron safes, one ten stops American organ, cottage piano by Soundy and Co.

By order of the concerned—

A large number of fancy electric lamp shades of various sizes and colours.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan—

1 large diamond ring.
1 diamond ring.
1 diamond scarf pin.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, the effects of the late Kasidas Nandlal and his widow, Manibai, alias Navibai, consisting of seed pearl mohamalas, gold patlies, silver toys, iron safe, chest of drawers, wardrobe, German silver pots, copper and brass pots, silk and cotton sarees, cholers, wooden and tin boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc.

Also, re late Mr. W. C. Beard—35 tins of gold seal tooth powder.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.
1 rubber-tyred light shigram.

SALE on TUESDAY, 10th January.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. A. Bhicajee, Jeweller, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Jost fan, Austrian safe, a year winding timepiece, English mirror cabinets and almirahs and palm stands, carved blackwood furnitures, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble topped dressing wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, cane furniture, table and hanging lamps, large Cambay carpets, valuable books, enamelled bed-room furniture suit, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of the late C. A. Wordsworth, Esq., of Messrs. Riddle Recve and Co. and others.

One large size silver with inlaid gold, flower vase, suitable presentation.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY or an ORT with Plantation situate near Dhun Mills' Khair Pond, Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 8th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or Ort of plantation situate near the Dhun Mills near Elphinstone Road Railway station, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand and ninety-nine (4,099) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a tank belonging to Firaji Malooji, on the South partly by the property of Damodar Haridas and Mathooradas Haridas an partly by a public road, on the East by the property of Jan Girgol DeSouza and on the West by the property of Khanderao Narayan, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 467, Collector's New No. 4261, Old Survey No. 522 and New Survey No. 1/1315 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3057 and 3058 and Street Nos. 521 and 522 and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Attorney for the Vendors.

Private offers for the property will be received by Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Attorneys, for the Vendors at 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Old Chinese Arts and Curios.

SALE of OLD CHINESE CLOISONNE Valuable old China, Chinese Embroidery, Ivory, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a small valuable collection of Chinese porcelain cloisonne, and embroidery consisting of Kanghi Famille verte vase, famille rose vase, 2 rare Shung bhi jars with porcelain and wooden covers, Kanghi blue and white jar, Ming pen washer, peach bloom Astar bottle, Ming pale blue and green vase, Sung bottle, Pekin gold inlaid cloisonne bowls, incense burners, vases, and a lot of embroidered sleeves, skirts, aprons, covers, including a pair of very rare Kang-ditia jars, old kanghi famille noir beaker shape vases, one Sung Galar and other rare Kanghi, Khung bhi and Ming pieces, besides a few lots of old artistically carved ivory figures and rare old crystal, porcelain and agate snuff bottles.

Also a consignment of carved sandlewood.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF A CINEMATOGRAPH.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of Nasoda Shahaboodin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay and Bai Mariambai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Edulji Cowasji Patel, the mortgagor.

1 Cinematograph with 8 Films.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at near Dadar Road, Bhandarwada Road, Lower Mahim.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdul Rahman Haji Ahmed, and on account and at the risk of Paschal Salvador Nunes, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904, SORABJEE COWASJI Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that the right, title and interest of the said Paschal Salvodor Nunes, in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land being an cart or garden together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse, huts and out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Lower Mahim, known by the name of Bhandarwada Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 3,751, Old Survey No. 2/413, and New Survey No. 3/1,778, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under G Ward No. 739 (1), 2739 (2), and Street Nos. 204, 204 A, and containing by admeasurement 909 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the cart of Thomas D'Silva, on or towards the South by the cart of Ignasia D'Silva, on or towards the east partly by the cart belonging to the Roman Catholic Church of Mama Senhora De Salvacio, at Lower Mahim, and partly by the cart of Marthandraw and Vishwanath Joshi, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Felix Nunes, and partly by a private passage, leading from the public road, known as Bhandarwada Road, to the premises now under description.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th January, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld,"

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Persens .....Comdr Beatz Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 6.

Assaye .....4350 Jones..... .....P & O S N & Co
Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...13-1-1911 P & O Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline .....2340 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Canterbury .....2733 Willis..... .....T Morrison & Co
Dea of Aiclie .....2270 Robertson .....T Morrison & Co
Etonian .....2144 Davies .....P & O S N & Co
Goalpara.....1388 Whythea.....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliott..... .....T Morrison & Co
Nowshera .....1951 Ross .....M & Co
Norfolk.....2501 Buckley...W & A Graham & Co
Orwell.....2146 Home... ..W & A Graham & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andraws.....P & O S N Co
Qoilos .....4941 Stewart.....M M & Co
Tuscarora.....3925 Hallenshead...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Netherby Hall	2855	Henderson	Matmagoa	13-1	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Macfarlane	3308	Gray	Madras Coast	13 1	J Finlay & Co
C&R Cloutsham	9075	Osborne	Marseilles	10-1	Ralli Bros
D&E Tosa Maru	3510	Nomura	Kobe	13-1	N Y Kaisha
F Dunbarmoor	2331	Barton	Rotterdam	12 1	W & A Graham & Co
L Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	13 1	M M & Co
M Saifi	502	Willoughby	Colombo	10 1	B & H S N & Co
O Cresswell	2002	Buff	Genoa	8-1	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Glenclunv	3076	Craig	Kobe	10-1 T Morrison & Co
2	Circassia	4326	Osborn	Liverpool	16-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	7-1 M M & Co
4	D Falderino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15 1 Rubattino Line
5	Glenlyon	2513	Anderson	Antwerp	7-1 T Morrison & Co
6	Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	Marseilles	7-1 W & A Graham & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Gillhabor	Trieste	16-1 A L S N Co
10&11	Freienfels	3545	Diedrichsen	Hamburg	18 1 W & A Graham & Co
16	Arabistan	1819	Codd	Dunkirk	7-1 M M & Co
H W P D					
Netravati		699	Fakeera	Karachi	7-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati		513	Fakeera	N F	B and S N Co
Kaveri		553	Dawood	Bnger	7 1 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji		547	Ismail	Mangalore	6 1 Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Ischia		2181	Balsito	Hongkong	16-1 Rubattino Line

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga..... 401 ..... B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	R.I.M.S. Minto	La Touche	Dehai, Dec 31
6	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Jan 1
	Netherby Hall	Henderson	Newport, Dec 3
	Trowbridge	Morris	Freetle, Nov 30
	Moshtari	Watson	Dacessalam, Dec 19

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Naples, Main, for Karachi.
" Umona, Mitchell, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Nowshera, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Hartland, for Liverpool, &c.
" Himalaya, for London,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Reuter states that the Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 4th.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 6.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cressington Court s—1,000 cwts groundnuts and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 950 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 3 pots rosa oil, H A Patheria.

Circassia s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 390 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 495 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—50 cwts goat skins, Nizamuddin; 42 bales wool, G Gungadass; 34 bales wool, M Madangopal; 100 bales hemp, Turner Murrie; 1,100 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts mowra-seed, William Blythe and Co; 4,168 cwts oil cake and 140 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 101 cwts dry fruits, R Morarjee and Co; 4 bales silk waste and 6 bales silk kakon, Killick Nixon and Co; 90 bales cotton, M Ratansee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—10,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—16 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 61 cwts perraisin, Sachidina; 30 cwts bees-wax, J M Rahimtolla; 201 nigerseed, J Lakhmidas; 32 bales aloefibre and 63 hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 36 cwts bees-wax, N Cassam.

FOR HULL.

Hortland s—15,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 11,187 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—2,905 cwts goat skins, Enrico N Stein.
Tuscarora s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—234 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,195 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Glenlyon s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 4,300 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwts castorseed; Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Assoo, 1,006 cwts myrabollams K. Kesawjee and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand.

FOR PORT SAID.

Dunbarmoor s—538 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels s—1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 495 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 204 cwts gum J Kurberam and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, and 2,500 cwts crushed myrabollams R W Becher; 220 cwts cow hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 74 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cresswell s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 75 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Baldwin s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Bohemia s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—600 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Glenclunv s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Co.

Ischia s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arabistan s—3,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tuscarora s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,002 cwts gum and 178 cwts shells, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—62 cwts gum, E Sultanally; 250 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—2,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Esso.

Arcadia s—65 cases opium, P and O Co.

Delhi s—8 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 1,000 bales twist, Curimbhoy Ebrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1 cwt dry fruits, M Gora.

FOR KOBE.

Glenclunv s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 600 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Glenclunv s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

THE "MANCHESTER ENGINEER" INQUIRY.

Some interesting developments have arisen in connection with the stranding of the s.s. "Manchester Engineer" which occurred on the 24th August last whilst the vessel was navigating in the vicinity of Belle Isle during a dense fog. The stranding was attributed by those on the steamer to the non-sounding of the fog-signal on the Island. Having got off, the ship arrived at Quebec on the 29th August. There did not, however, appear to be any movement made to hold an Official Inquiry into the accident. The "Montreal Gazette" commented upon this in the following way:—"It is said that the Government will not order an inquiry to be held into the case of the "Manchester Engineer," which grounded on the south shore of Belle Isle, because there is no question of an officer of the vessel having shown carelessness in navigation. In balking the repeated requests of the captain of the vessel and of her owners for a searching enquiry into the causes which led up to her grounding, the department is doubtless sheltering itself behind Section 10 of the Act, which provides that only when there is ground for believing that carelessness on the part of an Officer of a ship has been the cause of a disaster shall it be incumbent upon the Department of Marine to hold an inquiry. Under the circumstances, as the captain of the "Manchester Engineer" alleges that the keeper of the light and syren was not doing his duty and had omitted to keep his watch properly, it would seem that the Department will decline to probe the alleged carelessness of their servants, while they are quite willing to enquire into the shortcomings of the servants of shipping companies."

The Canadian Shipping Federation and the Agents of the Company brought the utmost pressure to bear upon the Officials at Ottawa to hold an inquiry, but the authorities did not accede to this until so late as the 11th October last. The Captain's interests were in the hands of Messrs. Pentland, Stuart and Brodie, the Solicitors of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at Quebec. The inquiry dragged on for some considerable time and a great deal of evidence was taken. As there seemed no hope of any judgment of the case being delivered within reasonable time, Captain Beggs left Quebec and, on reaching home deposited the whole of the official documents connected with his case at the headquarters of the Guild, who immediately communicated with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Canada, requesting that the decision of the Court be made public. An acknowledgment of this communication has recently been received by the Guild stating that the Minister of Marine has weighed the matter very carefully and that in view of the evidence given in the course of the inquiry which has not shown conclusively that the fog-signals were not in working order, and owing to the lack of proof that such was really the case, the Department has decided to give Captain Beggs the benefit of the doubt in this matter and exonerates him from any blame in connection with this shipping casualty. In reply to this communication, the Guild have again written to the Minister of Marine in Canada stating that they learn with satisfaction that the Department has decided to exonerate Captain Beggs from any blame in connection with the stranding of his steamer. They state, however, that they understood that the case had been heard before a properly constituted Court of Inquiry consisting of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner and two Nautical Assessors. Therefore, they are not aware at the moment as to whether the exoneration of Captain Beggs represents the decision of the Court, or whether the Department have taken the matter entirely into their own hands. Whichever has been the case is, the Guild state, not very material, but it bears upon the statement contained in the letter received by the Guild from the Canadian Minister of Marine that the Department has decided to give Captain Beggs "the benefit of the doubt" in the matter. The Guild state that they regard such a statement with considerable surprise, and feel that if there was any degree of blame to be apportioned creating such a "doubt", it rested with those responsible for the efficiency of the navigational safeguards and warnings under the charge of the Department. In conclusion, they inform the Canadian Minister of Marine that they object to such a phrase being used in connection with Captain Beggs.

A WARNING TO BRITISH SEAMEN.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have this day received from the Board of Trade the following important notice to Masters, Officers and Seamen:—

Masters, Officers and Seamen are warned of the risks involved in accepting employment in foreign ships without ascertaining whether they will be liable to summary dismissal and without ensuring that proper provision is made in the agreement for the payment of their passage home in the event of their being discharged abroad. Without such safeguards they may be liable to summary dismissal at a foreign port without means of returning home or of obtaining other employment.

They should also take similar precautions before signing on for the run to a foreign port (e. g., in taking a British built ship out to foreign owners abroad) under the impression that they will experience no difficulty in obtaining employment there. Cases have come to the knowledge of the Board of Trade in which Masters, Officers and Seamen have after completing such a voyage fallen into distress not having been provided with a passage home and having been unable to secure employment at the foreign port at which they were discharged.

(Sd.) WALTER J. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARTWRIGHT—Dec 16, at 21 St Leonard's Road, Exeter, the wife of J R Cartwright, the Devonshire Regt, of a son.

COLERIDGE—Dec 13, at Langstone, Tavistock, the wife of Col H F Coleridge, D S O, of a son.

FOWKE—Dec 14, at Gaddesby, Leicester, Lady Fowke, of a son.

WILDE—Dec 15, at Hampton Cottage, Shearness East, the wife of Commander J Stuart Wilde, R N (retired), of a son.

ARKWRIGHT—Dec 12, at Brewood Hall, Staffs, the wife of Capt E H Arkwright, of a daughter.

MORRISON—Dec 15, at 20 Mansfield Street, Lady Mary Morrison, of a daughter.

PAXTON—Dec 19, at Limerick, Ireland, the wife of Lieut A N Paxton, R E, of a daughter.

TOMS—Dec 15, at Perth, Scotland, the wife of Col F B Toms, R A (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKINS—RYND—Dec 17, at St Mary's Kells, co Kilkenny, Herbert Pennell Hawkins, M D, F R C P, to Hester Vere Ryn l, niece of Col W H Izod, D L, J P.

MORRISON—DOUGLAS—Dec 17, at St Ambrose Church, Kenneth Molver, son of the late Col Morrison, R B G, to Kathrine Douglas, of St Louis, U S A.

PIGOT—MALTBY—Dec 15, at St Saviour's, St George's Square, S W, Douglas Pigot, son of Sir George Pigot, Bart, to Hersey, daughter of Lieut G R Maltby, R N.

WALKER—MANSEL—Dec 14, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Capt Oswald Bethell Walker, 15th Hussars, to Marcia Eugenia, daughter of Col Mansel.

DEATHS.

BIRDWOOD—Dec 14, Evelyn Stuart, wife of General W S Birdwood, daughter of G F Sheppard.

BOWLES—Dec 15 at St Helen's, Bideford, N Devon, Barbara Anna, wife of the late Lieut-Col Henry Oldfield Bowles.

FLOWER—Dec 14, at 15 Victoria Park, Dover, Walker Flower, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and late Vicar of Worth, Sandwich.

GRAHAM—Dec 13, at Castle Crine, Six Mile Bridge, co, Clare, Col John Higgin Graham, late 22nd Regt, aged 85.

HARCOURT—Dec 13, at Catford, Ada, wife of Capt John Herschel Hardcastle.

HUTTON—Dec 18, at 76 Jermyn Street, Capt Alfred Hutton, late King's Dragoon Guards, aged 71.

POLIGNANO—Dec 14, at Swineshead Hall, Lincolnshire, Mary Barbara Elwine Dolo, Duchess of Polignano, aged 82.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOREIRA—HOGAN—November 23, 1910, at the Roman Catholic Church, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, by Rev. Father Stein, Henry Leite Moreira to Louise Fanny Hogan, widow of Clarence Michael Hogan, Gwalior.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.; 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Star attraction; a Japanese Film "The Punishment of the Samurai."

Maxim: "Appoint a time for everything and do everything in its time."

THE PATRIARCH OF THE EAST INDIES.—His Excellency Dom Mattheus de Oliveira Xavier the Patriarch of the East Indies and the head of the Catholic Hierarchy in India who arrived in Bombay from Goa on last Tuesday will say Mass to-morrow at the Gloria Church Mazagon at 9 a.m.

A GAMBLING DEN IN BANDRA.—On Thursday, before the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, Inspector Corby, placed Laxaman Ratia with keeping a common gambling house, and seven others with gaming therein, with cards and money. The complaint was that on certain information Inspector Corby proceeded with a warrant to a house in the village of Danda, at 1-30 a.m. yesterday morning with the necessary Police assistance. He ordered the raid to be made and seized cash and other valuables to the amount of Rs. 218. The accused were convicted. Seven were fined Rs. 30 each and one Rs. 15.

BAND AT THE ESPLANDE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	El Captain	Sousa
Selection	Veronique	Andre Messager
Valse	Vision of Salome	Archibald
Selection	Sun Toy	Sidney Jones
Song	Poppia	Neil Moret
Reverie	La Voix Des Cloches	A Luigini

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 P.M. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	The Sergeant of the Line	Hume
Valse	Venetian Songs	Bucalossi
Selection	Samson et Delilah	Saint Saens
Intermezzo	Cleopatro Finnegan	Noel Moret
Excerpt	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Egypt Serenade	Domina	Lincke
Valse	Lustige Bruder	Vollstedt
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion S. B. & C.I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	Cadiz	Valverde
Overture	Flotte Burshe	Suppe
Valse	Sonia	Fulueta
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Entr'acte	Pizzicate	Mathe
Selection	The Earl & the Girl	Caryll
Maori Moon Song	Kiwi	Reeves

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. (S.T.), this evening:—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses	R. Chapi
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
A. Patrol	The Turkish	Michaelis
B. Two-Step	Cherries	Cremieux
Grant Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe	Kohner
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
A. Dance	Dance des Tulips	Rolt
B. Two-Step	Moonstruck	Monckton
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of all Nations	Godfrey

SIND PRESS COMPANY LTD.—The opening of this Company's new Cotton Press at Tando Adam took place on 2nd instant in the presence of a large gathering of local residents, merchants and agents. The buildings are well-planned and substantially built, and include not only boiler, engine and press houses, but a roomy residence for the engineer-in-charge and a large range of quarters for the subordinate resident employes. The engines and pressing machinery are by Messrs Nasmyth Wilson and Co, and of their latest improved pattern. Their efficiency was quickly demonstrated by the few sample bales turned out on this occasion. The position of the new press close against the goods plinth of the N. W. Railway is an undoubted advantage. This is the first press erected by the Sind Press Company, Ltd. outside Karachi, for until within the last few years all the pressing of Sind Cotton was done in Karachi. In the now altered state of affairs it was evidently necessary to start a press in the cotton growing districts, and it would appear that the Company's first venture outside Karachi should prove successful and remunerative to the shareholders.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A Frivolous Suit.

MARWARI SHROFFS TRICKS.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, disposed of the two suits brought by Punamchand Dhulia and other, a Marwari firm, against Ramchandra Pandurang and Kondia Dhondu to recover Rs. 90 and Rs. 116, respectively.

Mr. Cawasji B. Setna appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. V. H. Pradhan was for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs had brought the first suit in 1907 to recover the balance of seven instalments of Rs. 9 each on a bond purporting to be executed by the defendants and moneys due on another promissory note. The second suit was filed in 1910 to recover the balance due on the same bond. It appeared that the summonses in both these suits were not served on the second defendant, and one of the plaintiffs got another person to personate the second defendant and took his thumb mark on the summons. When the salary of the second defendant, who is a workman in a factory earning Rs. 50 a month, was attached in execution of the decree, he applied to the Chief Judge to set aside the execution and an order for a re-trial of the suit. The Chief Judge, after comparing the thumb mark on the summons with that of the second defendant, referred the matter to the police. The Marwari was then prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The suits then came on for hearing and the defendants denied his liability and denied execution.

After recording the evidence the Chief Judge, in delivering his judgment, said that the promissory note was on the face of it very suspicious and the name of one Ramji was inserted between the first two lines of the heading of the note as the third executing party though the body of the note showed that it was executed by two persons only. His Honour remarked that the first suit had been practically given up by the plaintiffs while the second was obviously a feeble one and said that it would be ridiculous to hold that this was not a frivolous suit. His Honour, accordingly, dismissed the suits with Rs. 30 professional costs and as the suits was a vexatious one he ordered the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 50 to the defendant as compensation.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, one Luka Pelonich, a fireman on the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," was charged with importing 7,716 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 240, into Bombay, without a license.

Superintendent Walton and Sub-Inspector Miller prosecuted. The accused pleaded guilty. Questioned by the Court, the accused said he had brought the cocaine from Trieste where it was given him by a man who had asked him to sell it in Bombay.

It appeared from evidence that on Thursday the accused tried to pass out of the main gate of the Prince's Dock, when his movements aroused the suspicions of Mr. J. C. Butler, Preventive Officer, on duty there. The accused was questioned, and on being searched, the cocaine was found on his person.

Superintendent Walton asked his Worship to frame another charge against the accused, namely, that of smuggling contraband cocaine, as he said, this illicit importation was getting frequent among foreign seamen coming in ships. Superintendent Walton further said that it took about fifty men at a time to search a ship.

His Worship said that he could not do so, as under the General Clauses Act an accused person could not be punished twice over for the same offence.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mohan Ranchhod, a Hindu, was then charged with being in possession of twenty-four grains of cocaine without a licence. The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday night Mr. Strip, Excise Inspector, was passing along Sandhurst Road, when the accused, on seeing him, threw down packets containing the cocaine and ran away. The accused was, however, chased and arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and, as he had one previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR-DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Spiers charged Framjee Jejeebhoy Italia, a motor driver, with rash and negligent driving, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 7th December last at about 6-45 p.m. Mr. Capper wife of Major Capper, was driving a 'buggy' on the Queen's Road, going south to north. On 'buggy' coming opposite to house No. 7 on Queen's Road, Mrs. Capper put out her hand to insinuate that she was crossing the road to the other side. The syce also gave warning. The accused drove up motor car No. 1293 at a great speed and shot right in front of the horse's head and to do so he drove on to the extreme right of the road to within a foot of the edge of the side drain. Had not Mrs Capper pulled up her horse very quickly, there would have been a serious collision.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Nariman submitted that the accused, far from being negligent, had by his skilful driving averted a serious accident. The signal given was not sufficient to signify that the 'buggy' was going to turn. It was the duty of the syce to turn round and signify to the accused more difficultly that the 'buggy' was going to turn.

His Worship held that due signal was given and that the accused ought to have been alert. If the lady had not pulled up, there would have been a serious accident. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent Coxen charged Luxmon Haibatrao, a policeman in the G. I. P. Railway Police, with attempting to murder his adopted daughter, Chandri, a girl of 18. The complaint was that on the night of the 22nd ultimo the accused suddenly attacked his adopted daughter, with whom he had some dispute about calling his wife from the native country. When she was asleep he inflicted several wounds on her throat and other parts of the body.

The wounds not being of a serious nature the Magistrate altered the charge to one of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THOSE who really enjoy a unique attraction should not fail to see this week's special film "The Punishment of the Samurai." During the visit of the famous Japanese Artistes to Paris, last year, on their tour of the world, they were prevailed on to perform before the camera. The result is this film artistic and dramatic in its beauty of story and gesture, whilst the plot is so simple that it can easily be followed. Another fine film to be shown this week is the stirring dramatic portrayal, "A false accusation." This is full of romantic incidents and should appeal to all. There are as usual some very laughable films up to the Excelsior standard of mirth. During the performances the Excelsior Orchestra now performs inside the building.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th January.

The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Monday morning the 9th instant.

Rendezvous Queen's Statue at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords,

Used
LEMCO
25 YEARS.

A Lady writes:—
"For twenty-five years I have used Lemco always, either as an aid to good and economical cooking, or as an invalid food. I am personally grateful to it. Many a dish has been made palatable and nourishing with the aid of an artfully administered bit of Lemco, and in sickness it is invaluable."

There is more "beef" in LEMCO than in any other beef essence sold—a 2-oz. jar contains the goodness of about 5 lbs. of butcher's meat. That is why LEMCO is so splendid in the kitchen, so invaluable in the sick room. LEMCO is simply pure fresh beef highly concentrated.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 12th December.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Lieutenant Herbert Archer Edwards, Lieutenant Paul Holland Millar, Lieutenant Henry Phillip Basden Smith, Chief Engineer Hugh Crawford Boyle.

Admiralty, 13th December.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Senior Engineer Henry Baker Fabian, Senior Engineer John Irving Furlong.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Hamilton Maximillian Christian William Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1868. Dated 13th December.

Admiralty, 14th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th March, 1908:—Engineer Lieutenant Henry James Walter Tapp has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 8th December.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Frederick Baldwin is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-General Townley Ward Dowding to be General, vice Baldwin, retired.

Major-General Sir William Thompson Adair, KCB, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, to be Lieutenant-General, Supernumerary, vice Dowding, promoted.

Major-General Henry Cecil Eagles to be Lieutenant-General, vice Adair, supernumerary.

Colonel Commandant Francis Gibson Cotter to be Major-General, vice Eagles, promoted.

Colonel Second Commandant John Rawdon Hodge Oldfield to be Colonel Commandant, vice Cotter, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Charles Bartlett Roe to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Oldfield, promoted.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund George Evelegh to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Roe, promoted.

Captain Thomas Henry Hawkins to be Major on the Seconded List, vice Evelegh, promoted.

Captain Leander William Miller to be Major, vice Hawkins, seconded.

Captain Gerald Stephen Hobson (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Miller, promoted dated 21st November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Edward Douglas Wyndham Lawford to be Sub-Lieutenant dated 24th November.

Admiralty, 15th December.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Glanville Tatham Special Half Pay List is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881 dated 15th December.

War Office, 16th December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Edward A. Bramhall, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Colonel G. Stanley, C. B., placed on retired pay. Dated 26th November,

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Lieutenant John Egerton-Warburton is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st December.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Cecil F. P. Hamilton is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st December.

Infantry.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles Second Lieutenant Edward W P Newman to be Lieutenant Dated 10th December.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Captain Rupert F Riley, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st December.

Supernumerary Captain Charles H Ackroyd is restored to the establishment Dated 1st December.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant Guy V H Gough to be Lieutenant Dated 1st December.

The Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regiment the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant James Carnegy is antedated to 1st April.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Beresford A Havelock is antedated to 1st April.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieutenant Francis L T Friend resigns his Commission Dated 17th December.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consorts Own, Captain Alan K Hargreaves to be Adjutant Dated 15th December.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—Thomas E Baring Dated 14th October, Robert P Burrowes Dated 27th October.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants Dated 17th December. Bartle Mordaunt Marsham Edwards, Lionel Charles Stopford Sackville.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Herbert S Buckle to be Major Dated 10th December.

The surname of Second Lieutenant George A Beale Browne is as now described and not as stated in the Gazette of 6th December.

Queen Alexandras Imperial Military Nursing Service

Miss Dorothy Turner, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment Dated 17th December.

Mounted Infantry.

5th Battalion, Captain Charles R. Spedding, D. S. O., The Royal Irish Rifles, to be 2nd in Command, vice Captain G. N. Salmon, The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th November.

Memorandum.

Colonel Edward S. Bulfine, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 8th December.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

No important precipitation has occurred. The weather has become slightly disturbed in the west of the Central Provinces and in the extreme north. The forecast shows a local snowfall in Kashmir, and a few falls of rain in the central parts of the country.

SEVERE WEATHER AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Very severe weather is reported from Kabul in the latter part of last month, following on the heavy fall of snow on the 15th. Several of the Amir's sepoys on guard, are reported to have died from exposure at their posts. The Amir, himself, is indisposed from a chill.

LUCKNOW, JAN. 6.

The recent storm gave 2½ inches of rain. It is the highest January rainfall for the past decade.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in slight excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderate by clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the west United Provinces; the minimum is in slight excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind, and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also in defect in Sind and west Rajputana, but in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect round the Gulf of Cambay. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0·13" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme south-eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; the minimum is also below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in the central parts of the country; light local rain has fallen in the west Central Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th January was 30·024 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

NEW WEB EQUIPMENT FOR OFFICERS.

A new equipment of web has been designed for the British officer, for which new favour on the part of the Army Council, remarks the "Globe," he will, of course, be required to pay. However, the innovation appears to be a good one; it is light, only weighing four pounds; it is waterproof and sunproof; fulfils all medical requirements as to balance, pressure, elasticity, &c.; and allows for a certain quantity of personal kit, so that on reaching camp or bivouac the officer will be able to disregard the non-arrival of the baggage waggon. It is designed on the Mills-Burrowes principle; is similar to that worn by the rank and file, only lighter; and does away with the inconvenient conspicuousness of the officer in the field. It seems in every way an improvement on the present equipment, and if only the authorities were to issue it free of charge, every one would be satisfied.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

WHY SHE THOUGHT SO.

Young Wife (gloomily)—"Do you suppose our husbands really went fishing last Saturday?"

Second Young Wife (confidentially—) "I am sure of it."

"But they didn't bring home any fish."

"That's my principal reason for believing they went fishing."

CRUSHED.

A famous inventor was displaying a working model of his latest triumph—a biplane—to a friend, when he remarked enthusiastically—

"Now, Mr. S., what is your opinion."

"It's utterly worthless!" replied the candid friend.

"Oh, I know your opinion is worthless, but I should like to hear it nevertheless," was the cutting retort of the inventor.

HIS OWN BACK.

An old Scottish gravedigger was remonstrated with one day at a funeral for making a serious overcharge for digging a grave.

"Weel, ye see, sir," said the old man, in explanation, making a motion with his thumb towards the grave, "him and me had a bit o' a tift twa-three year syne owre a watch I selt him, an' I've never been able to get the money oot o' him yet. 'Now,' says I to myself, 'this is my last chance, an' I'll better tak' it.'"

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

A beautiful young girl and her mother were discussing the eternal marriage question.

"Well, there's Charles Adams," murmured the mother thoughtfully after a long pause.

"Charles Adams!" sneered the girl. "He is old he is ugly, he is mean, he is a coward. Charles Adams? Why, he has nothing in the world to recommend him except his wealth."

"You forget his heart disease," said the mother softly.

A SPLENDID START.

"My dear," said a gentleman to his newly-married wife, "where did all these books on astronomy on the library table come from? They are not ours."

"A pleasant little surprise for you," responded the lady. "You know, my dear, you said this morning that we ought to study astronomy, and so I went to the booksellers and bought everything I could on the subject."

It was some minutes before he spoke.

"My dear," he then said slowly, his voice husky with emotion, "I never said we must study astronomy; I said we must study economy."

IN THE SAME BOAT.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Lumpton Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man, siting on a three legged stool, gazing vacantly at the wall.

"His is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate.

This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" enquired the visitor.

"This?" repeated the attendant. "This is the other man."

THE WAITER WAS FLATTERED.

At a railway refreshment-room one of the passengers was in a hurry.

"Please pass me them pertaters, mister," he said, addressing an elegant gentleman, who sat next him.

The latter slowly focussed his goldmounted eyeglass on the speaker.

"Did you think I was one of the waiters?" he asked idily.

The others held their knives and forks suspended in mid-air, expecting to see the man shrivel up. But no such phenomenon took place. He turned and beckoned to the nearest waiter.

"Waiter, come here, please."

"Yes, sir."

"I want to apologise to you, that is all. You see I mistook this party here for you, but I hope you won't be offended at it. Now, just pass me them pertaters, waiter, and we'll go on with the dinner."

MADE EMERSON BLUSH.

A number of army officers were stopping at an hotel and among them were Captain Emerson and Captain Jones. Emerson and Jones used to have a good deal of fun together at the table and elsewhere. One day, when the dining-room was well filled, Captain Jones finished his dinner first, got up, and had walked almost to the hall door, when Emerson called to him in a loud voice:—

"Halloa, Jones! Look here; I want to speak to you a minute."

The captain turned and walked back to the table, and bent over him, when Emerson whispered:—

"I wanted to ask you how far you would have gone if I had not spoken to you."

The captain never changed a muscle, but straightened up and but his fingers into his waistcoat pocket, and said:—

"Captain Emerson, I don't know of a man in the world I would rather lend a fiver to than you; but the fact is, I haven't a penny with me to-day."

And he turned on his heel and walked away.

Emerson was the color of half a dozen rainbows, but he had to stand it.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

Parent—"Who is the laziest boy in your class, Bobby?"

Bobby—"I dunno."

Parent—"I should think you would know. When all the others are industriously writing or studying their lessons, who is it that sits idly in his seat and watches the rest, instead of working himself?"

Bobby—"The teacher!"

ABSENTMINDEDNESS.

"Confound that cook!" growled the canibal king. "Here dinner is two hours late, and still not a sound from the kitchen. I'll discharge her for this. Chamberlain, go to the kitchen and tell the cook to get a move on."

"Pardon me, your Majesty," said the chamberlain, kowtowing properly; "but has your Majesty's august memory failed to apprise him of the fact that he ate the cook this morning."

WHAT MOTHER WANTS TO KNOW.

A teacher in one of the London public schools was trying to explain the meaning of the word "recuperate."

"Bessie," she said, "suppose your papa had worked hard all day, he would be tired and worn out, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, miss."

"Then, when night comes, and his work over for the day, what does he do?"

"Oh," replied Bessie, "that's just what mother wants to know."

A NIGHT WORKER.

There is a story told of a veteran night editor who, for some reason, had a couple of days off. For years he had reached his home about 6 o'clock in the morning, slept until late in the afternoon, and been obliged to rush off to his work. His children naturally saw but little of him. On this occasion he found it necessary to correct his younges daughter for some flagrant breach of discipline. The child rushed to her mother, flushed with indignation:—

"Mamma," she exclaimed, "that man wiv whiskers that sleeps here daytimes panked me."

THE CAUSE.

A motor-car was proceeding along a country lane. In it were seated two motorists wearing the most correct thing in the way of fur coats goggles, &c.

On swinging round a curve they came full upon a groom who was exercising a couple of horses. As the animals appeared to be very restive, the car was brought to a standstill, but the horses terror only grew worse. One of the motorists called to the groom:—

"Can't you get them past? We've stopped the car."

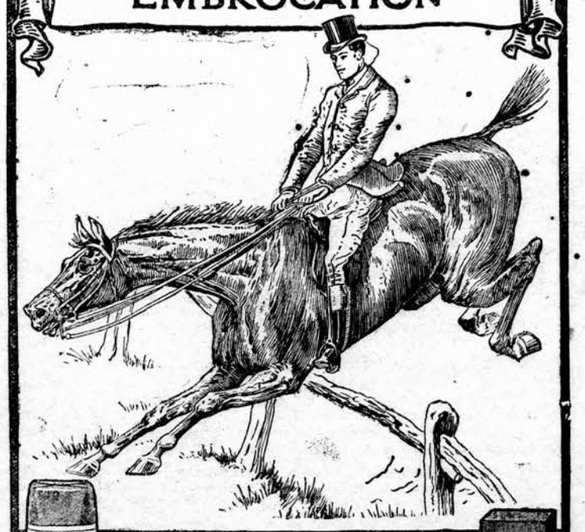
To their surprize the man responded.—

"Oh, it ain't the motor, sir. If you gentlemen will only get out and hide behind the dedge it'll be all right."

A SURPRISE FOR THE GROCER.

A provision dealer, carrying on business in Berlin, was victimised in an ingenious way. A middle-aged woman, apparently from the country, came into his shop. On her back she carried a large basket, in which was a pot, with a lid. She lifted her basket from her shoulders, made numerous purchases, had her bill made out, and then put all her parcels carefully into the big pot, on which she replaced the lid. She then asked if she might leave her things in the shop and call back for them, as she had another shop, some distance off, to go to. This request was willingly acceded to, and lifting the pot out of the basket she carried it carefully to a corner, where it would be out of the way, set it down, and slipping her basket over her shoulders again, left the shop. Hours went by, but the woman never returned. At last, when closing time came, a shop assistant went to move the pot, and discovered that it had no bottom to it.

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise, Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

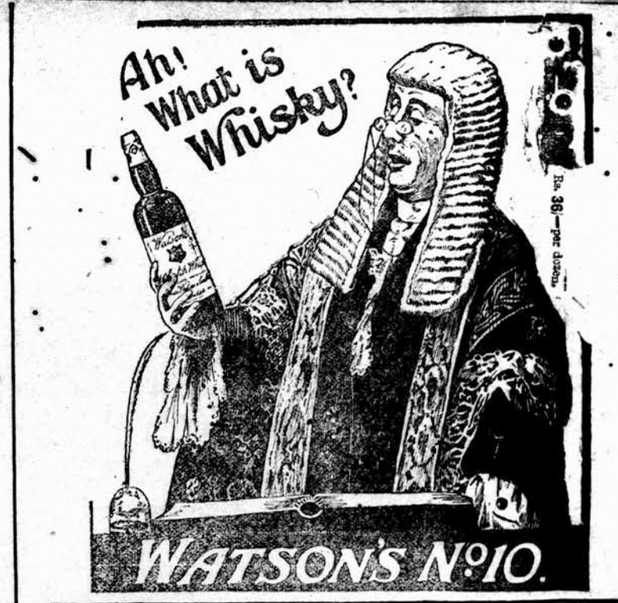
ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim Regd
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

BENGER'S FOOD
is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.
If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do to the extent of their powers. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.
The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

ASTHMA
Why suffer when—
LALKALA
will give you instant relief
EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
Recommended by the Medical Profession
In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net
Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.
SURE SAFE PLEASANT
Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers:—Lunny Wilson & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondichéry.



NATURAL BEAUTY

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL
Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAM'S LAIT Regd Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSONS
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

MALARIA.
NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.
CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS!
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

MOHURRUM IN CALCUTTA.

Police Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The Meyat Shiah festival of Mohurrum begins from January 7th and ends on January 12th. As usual, between these dates, there will be midnight, evening and afternoon processions ending in the immersion of Tazias in the Kerbella Tank at Maniktola, on Thursday morning.

The Police have taken necessary precautions against all possibilities. The Commissioner of Police notifies that all Tazias, Taboots or Punjas should be carried in procession in public places, subject to his sanction, given in writing. The most important proviso in the Commissioner's notification is that no persons, taking part in any procession or otherwise attending or connected with any procession, shall carry a sword, club or other offensive weapon in the town or suburbs of Calcutta. The notification further details the precise hours, during the days of the Mohurrum, when processions with music will be permitted, specifying the streets and localities through which they will be allowed to pass.

SWADESHI CASE APPEAL.

Sentences Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Helmwood and Sherafuddin disposed of two Swadeshi cases. In the first case, Nanda Jana and three others were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and fines for damaging some foreign made cloths in the Nilda Bazar. It was pointed out that accused had already suffered two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the second case, a retired Police Sub-Inspector, Girish Chunder Kar, and another were convicted by a Magistrate of Habiganj, in South Sylhet of damaging sweets prepared from foreign sugar in a certain bazar and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fines. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction under Section 426, and reduced the sentence to a fine, remarking that the offence, however objectionable it may be from a social point of view, does not involve moral turpitude and they could hardly believe that a conviction under Section 426 could in any way affect the pension of an Officer in long service.

DACOITS RAID A VILLAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 6.

A Dera Ismail Khan correspondent says that on the night of the 2nd instant, a band of twenty dacoits came upon the village of Hissan and raided the houses of several Hindus. Information of the decoity was communicated early on the morning of the 3rd, to the Superintendent of Police, who, after informing the Military authorities, left immediately for the village with a number of policemen. A detachment of Cavalry also left the Cantonment the same morning. Further details are awaited.

McDERMOTT POISONING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

In connection with the circumstances attending the death of Sergeant McDermott of the Government Railway Police in October last, the Police and Excise authorities have succeeded in tracing the shop from which the strychnine, with which it is alleged that McDermott was poisoned, was purchased.

ASSAULT CASE COMPROMISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Two cases of assault and intimidation, one brought by Mr. Razuddin, Barrister-at-Law, and the other brought by Messrs. Rasik Behari Lal and Benode Behari Lal, Barristers, against Mr. C. C. Chesney, Traffic Superintendent at Dinapore, which came up for hearing yesterday, before the Magistrate of Patna, were withdrawn. Mr. Chesney tendered an apology and the proceedings came to an amicable conclusion. Mr. Chesney accepted an invitation to the house of Mr. Nasirrudin, the father of Mr. Razuddin.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. L. Campbell has been posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Provinces.

Captain Gaystin has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Prince Heinrich of Reuss is confirmed as Consul for Germany.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Peck becomes a Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Captain Gordon, 13th Lancers, has been promoted as Major.

Colonel Swanston, Transport Corps, retires from the service.

Colonel Goulding, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission.

Major Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is granted temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Stewart, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Mr. Nalini Ranvan Bhatterjee has been gazetted Judge, High Court of Calcutta, vice Justice Dass.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Prince Heinrich of Reuss is confirmed as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Blackadder, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted six months' leave.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Anderson, of the Military Accounts has been granted eight months' leave.

LECTURE ON CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Lecturing on Cholera at the last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal here, Major Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., the well known scientist, ventured a prediction that there will be a large extension of this disease in Southern Europe this year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Unauthorised Building Works.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman, dated the 3rd September, 1910, from Mr. Jaffer Kanji, inviting attention to the addition of a fifth storey to house No. 77-89, Santanpura, which raised the height of the building to more than 55 feet, while the width of the road was about 25 feet.

The memorandum from the Commissioner reporting on the subject has been published in these columns.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manhohandas Ramji said the Superintendent with his knowledge and experience ought to have detected an old work from a new work. The man had misled the Executive Engineer and the Commissioner.

The Commissioner remarked that the Inspector had been dismissed from the service. The Superintendent had been directed to be reduced to the rank of Inspector. This man had not been dismissed as there was not sufficient evidence against him.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas observed the present case furnished a typical instance of what had been going on in the city. The Superintendent deserved no mercy at all and they must set an example.

Mr. A. M. Todd cited an instance to show how Municipal bye-laws were infringed in the city. He said this sort of thing had been going on all over the town.

Mr P. C. Setna was of opinion that the license of the Surveyor should be cancelled for a certain number of years and not for ever.

Mr. James MacDonald said with regard to the reduction in the salary of the Superintendent that it was very heavy punishment to be reduced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 150. The man was sufficiently punished.

The Commissioner observed that the Inspector's guilt was clear, but that of the Superintendent was not quite so.

The Committee then resolved to give approval to the removal of the unauthorised additional storey erected on the southern wing of Mr. Visram's premises; to refer to the sub-committee on unauthorised works the question of putting up an additional storey on the northern wing; and to approve of the Commissioner's action in regard to the license of the Surveyor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

General Inspection.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D, A. D. C, paraded on Friday morning, on the Oval, where they were inspected by the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, Major-General W. du Gray who was accompanied by his Brigade Major, Major Copeland. The Inspector-General was received by the battalion in line, with a general salute, and after his inspection of the ranks, the battalion marched past. General Du Gray then witnessed various manœuvres by individual companies, principally skirmishing and outpost duty.

The battalion, having been re-formed in quarter column, was addressed by the Inspector-General. He complimented the men on their appearance on parade and on the practical work which he had seen, adding that he had taken great interest in this battalion ever since he had heard of the good work it had done during the last riots in Bombay. He was pleased that this was the first corps, which he had inspected on his return from leave in England. He also expressed his pleasure at finding amongst the Cyclists' company an efficient section of signallers.

At the conclusion of the Inspector-General's address, the battalion was dismissed. There were on parade, 16 officers and 188 other ranks, which represents 50 per cent. of the adult strength of the corps. This was considered a good muster for a parade, which was unavoidably held on mail day. The cadet companies were not available, owing to the schools being closed.

After the inspection, General Du Gray inspected the new headquarters of the corps, which will shortly be put into use.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 6.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer Salsette, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, with the English Mails of December 23, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beebie, Mr Friend	Kitchen, Mr G
Drake, Miss M	Lutsuche, Mr
Evans, Major B	Midworth, Mr J A
Evans, Mrs 2 children and nurse	Pettiward, Mr C
Fairweather, Mr A	Pickworth, Mr C
Fielden, Mr E	Page, Mr B
Gabel, Rev C E	Ross, Mr J
Grossman's, Mrs nurse (Miss H Jones)	Rayner, Miss A
Heatson, Miss F	Stare, Dr V
Haygarth, Mr R N	Veel, Rev W T
Jones, Miss	Velte, Rev H C
	Walker, Mrs F D
	White, Mr A S

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mr S G	Hamilton, Mr
Brown, Mr S G	Ing, Mr G
Blood, Genl Sir B	Jack, Mr S M
Barnie, Mr and Mrs	Kennedy, Mr C
Brinda, Princess	Kamjii, Prince
Cruickshank, Capt J A	Lacey, Mr C B
Campbell, Mrs D T and infant	Mlle Maithe Buffets (Kapurthala's Maid)
Christie, Dr W A E	Maitra, Mr H
Chakravarte Mr A K	Prince, Amarjit
Drigan, Mrs S J	Ratcliffe, Mr J
DeFaily, Mme la Comtesse	Sorg, Mr P J
Mlle Maid	Setalvad, Mr N H
dePracomtal, Mme laComtesse	Singh of Kaurthala Prince Mehajit
Enriquels, Col	Tomkins, Major
Gaikwad, Mr S S	Tyson, Mr P A
Gade, Mrs	Williams, Mr J P
Gaston, deBuyer Challet M la Comte	Wood, Major H M Mr
Gilpin, Lt E H	West, Mr N E
Hockerday, Mr F W and Mrs	Wallace, Mr H J and Mrs
Hawley, Mr S B	Wallace, Mr F and Mrs
Helme, Mr E	Watts, Mr M G
	Whitted, Mr G T
	Ward, Mr A H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Dallas, Col J.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Lyman, Mr. A. J. & Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bennie, Mr F P and Mrs	Templer, Mr W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Haworth, Capt L D H	Lalvani, R L

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 7.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Annesley, Capt and Mrs A C	Hamling, Miss
Ardeshir Heerjibhai, Mr	Harris, Mr B C
Bailey, Miss E	Heale, Major E N
Balkwell, Mr	Jennings, Mr Mitchael
Baralgette, Mr E	Levinge, Mrs E V
Bartholomew, Capt and Mrs and infant	Methven, Mr R
Blair, Capt R C	Miller, Mr
Boucher, Mr F A and Mrs	Onfrey, Miss Zoreda
Brooke, Miss G Hall	MacNab, Major Colvin
Bunster, Mr and Mrs M V	MacGregor, Miss H
Christie, Mr J and Mrs	Norman, Col W W
Cleaver, Mr C R	Falethorpe, Mr
Conchman, Miss R M	Prosser, Mr W S
Cox, Mr Denis and Mrs	Reja, Mr R M
Crotch, Mrs	Rice, Hon Mr F W
Duncan, Mr J	Ross, Capt A J
Ewing, Miss	Bylands, Mr H R
Fairclough, Mr and Mrs J Nurse and 2 infants	Standeh, Mr B P
Farrer, Miss	Stranack, Mr H R
Field, Capt D M and Mrs	Sturrock, Mr A L
Foole, Mr J	Symmonds, Mr
Freed, Mr	Turner, Mr H R
Furnandis Mr G F	Vaughan, Lt-Col J
Gibson, Mrs	Vivian, Mr S C
Graham, Pole, Mr D	Walker, Mr Frank
	Willis, Mr Alfred
	Wilkes, Miss M
	Woodhouse, Capt J D F and Mrs

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The London All-India Moslem League.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you a copy of the reply received from the Colonial Office to the Representation submitted to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the London All-India Moslem League on the treatment of British Indians in South Africa and the British Colonies generally.—Yours, &c.,

M. T. KADERBHOY,
Honorary Secretary.

42, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster,
S. W., 19th December.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, December 14.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th of November transmitting copy of a Representation on the position and grievances of the Indian subjects of His Majesty in British South Africa, and generally.

2. In reply I am to request that you will inform the Committee of the London All-India Moslem League that the questions raised in that memorandum are receiving the earnest consideration of His Majesty's Government. It may, however, be of advantage to point out on the present occasion (1) with reference to page 5 paragraph 7 that the Cape franchise as it existed at the date of South African Union, is in no way restricted by the terms of the South Africa Act, 1909, (2) with reference to page 6 paragraph 1 that the Natal Dealers Licenses Act of 1897 has been amended so as to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court in cases where the renewal of an existing license is refused by the licensing authority, (3) with reference to page 6, paragraph 9, that the regulation excluding Indians over the age of fourteen from the Natal Government Schools was rescinded by the Natal Government in March last.—I am, &c.,

(SD.) C. P. LUCAS.

The Honorary Secretary, the London All India Moslem League.

"NO CHANGE."

A Christmas Carolette.

"No change" the Christmas bells ring out—
The merry clanging bells of Yule;
"No change," "No change," crowds, jeering, shout,
"The Peers shall still the people rule."

And yet the swaying earth must whirl
"Adown the ringing grooves of change;"
The Peer must bend before the churl,
The Higher take the Lower range.

But may the change that comes be one
"That keeps the Throne unshaken still,"
May Britain's Kings—from sire to son,
As ever, speak the people's will.

No change in that high faith which binds
The King and People—each to each—
In him converge the many minds;
His—always—is the People's speech!

And while this British faith survives,
Britania still shall rule the waves!
In "King and People" Freedom thrives,
No change can make us slaves!

J. POLLEN.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—December 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col L S Newmarch, I A, B	Brig-Gen F W P Angelo Nowshera Cav Bde
Mr C W Dunn, B Cov	Col G S Broome, 126 Bd Inf
L Birley, B Cov	Lieut Col W C M Woodcock, 35 Sikhs
Mr P C Lyon, C S I, B Cov	Lieut-Col J Shearer, C B, D S O, M B, I M S
Mr H E Ransom, B Cov	Major F N Burton, 87 Punj
Mr H R Aston, B	Major H G Walker, 109 Inf
Mr W C Kinz, B	Major N E Robin, 7 Raj
Mr J Begg, F R I B A, B	Major A W N Taylor, 2-7 G R
R T Dundas, B	Capt P B Maxwell, 35 Sikhs
Mr G S Eccquet, B	Capt A T S Dickinson, 51 Sikhs
Mr S J F Berkeley, B	Lieut R M Greig, 42 Deoli R
Dr H H Macleod, B	Lieut R V Bimmy, R E
Mr G H Murphy, B	Lieut J C Ward, R I M
Rev W B Haviland, B	Engr F A Lemon, R I M
Rev W O O'Jonor, B	
Mr J H Rakawell, M	
Mr F J Wilson, M	
Mr J H Lovell, M	
Mr K Tressler, M	

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt L B Scott, I M S, B, 14 days	Mr D Donovan, Bo, 3 mo M C
Capt L E Hopkins, R E, B, 8 mo 22 days	Mr H E de B Prescott, Bo 6 mo M C
Mr H F Samman, B Cov, 2 mo 22 days	Major Sir T S Tancred, Bart, 38 C I H, 2 days
Mr J C Brown, B, 3 weeks	Major C B Winter, 112 Inf, 4 mo
Mr T Wylie, B, 2 mo M C	Capt C A Milward, 53 Sikhs, 8 days
Mr R N Blainville, B, 6 mo M C	Capt A R Withers, 16 Cav 6 mo M C
Mr D G Orchard, B, 5 days	
Mr G H Murphy, B, 12 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut A H L Mount, R E, B	Mr R Elrington, B
Mr W F Byrnes, B	Lieut J S Graham, 121 Prs
Mr W H Gorton, B	Senior Nursing Sister Miss L E Lingard, Q A M N S I
Rev W O C'Conor, B	

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail this evening:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances, M. S.	Time Entered by.
Eileen IV		E C Russell and J F Watson
Mahshuka		W A Hayland
Turquoise		J W Stokes and F J Preston
Melody		J B K Macbeth

Course:—No. 47. From Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Port—South Karanja Buoy Port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 12 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances, M. S.	Time Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Embarking Syndicate
Antelope	6 12	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	1 33	Hon Mr W T Morison

Course: No 43+2 reversed.—From Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy both to starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Port—Middle Ground Buoy Port = 9-27 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by
Coralie	3 6	Major N Kirby R E
Maud	3 6	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor
Pearl	7 45	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	2 19	J. J. Welch
Lapwing	10 4	C. N. Moberley
Valkyrie	6 12	R. Walker
Curlew	6 12	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	10 51	W F Moore
Cricket	Scr	T. S. Gregson.
Anna	6 58	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course:—No. 43 + 2 reversed the same as "B" class. = 9-27 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

RACING.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

In the Bombay 4th Extra Meeting to be held to-day, Saturday, January 7, the time and order of running are as follows:—

	p.m.
The Lengfield Plate	2-30
The New Lilliputs Plate (Divided)	3
The New Lilliputs Plate (Divided)	3-30
The Strangers Plate (Divided)	4
The Marine Lines Plate	4-30
The Santa Cruz Plate	5
The Strangers Plate (Divided)	5-30
The New Lilliputs Plate (Divided)	5-55

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Bn., G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

Standard Time.	p.m.
Colaba	2-5
Church Gate	2-10
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-20

DIVINE SERVICE.

1st Sunday, after Epiphany, 8th January.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns 37, 81, 187, and 324; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 75, 178 and 274. Collections for Cathedral Sunday Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. on Wednesdays; Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matinse and Litany; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday, 8 a.m., Thursday, 7 a. m., Holy Communion.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F.M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 8 a. m. (choral). Holy Eucharist; 11 a. m., Parade Service (Band, Royal Warwickshire Regt); 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Collections at all Services for the Society for Propagation of the Gospel. Week days:—8 a. m., Holy Eucharist Thursday 8 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Uganda Cathedral Fund.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu). 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P Eykyn.—8-0 a. m. Holy Communion, 8-45 a.m, Matins; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m, (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Longmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and sermon. Alms for the Poor.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—The Rev. T.W. Sharply of the C. M. S. will officiate. 8-30 a.m., Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion. Collection for the S.P.G.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Baumscher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Massey.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Cosanbo.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10 30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 33. Hymns, 228, 159, 306.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister; Rev. J. N. Farquhar. 11 a.m., Service at Pall Hill; Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5-0 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. Alex S. Crichton. Hymns—175, 11, 89; Psalm 102.

Ambroli Presbytarian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikamb.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p.m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikamb.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Mill. "Watch Night Service. A watch night service will be held at the Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla, on New Year's eve, beginning at 10-30 p.m."

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m Parade Service. Preacher Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B. Sc.; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. H. G. Pooler; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins, B. Sc.; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. Owen Jenkins B. Sc.; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Frederick Wood. The Rev. Bishop W. F. McDowell, L. L. D., will be the Preacher at Bowen Memorial Church Apollo Bunder, on Christmas evening, 6-30 p.m. Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MARRIAGE IN SERVIA.

Servia holds the record for marriage, not only in Europe, but in the world, for tradition, combined with actual custom, has made marriage in Servia well-nigh compulsory. Some indulgence in this respect has lately been extended to males, but females still labour under the old disabilities. Though the race is decimated by frequent wars, women are still numerically inferior, and the expression in the vernacular "took a wife" is admirably descriptive of matrimonial methods in Servia. Formerly, the girls submissively did as they were told, waiting to be "taken" in turn. Of late they have shown more initiative in choice, but from this to absolute renouncement, for reasons of sentiment, there is a wide gap. It is difficult for a girl to escape the noose wherever the male population is in excess, but many circumstances combine to make it doubly difficult for the Servian girl. Trained from infancy to believe marriage her only possible destiny, she will naturally pair off with the first of her seven (statistical) suitors. On the very day of her birth a sum is set aside for the dowry of her future husband. It is not by any means the property of the girl herself and remains in the possession of her nearest male relative until the day of its consignment to the originally-destined owner—her husband. An unmarried Servian girl is entitled to nothing beyond "adequate support" from her family, and should she elect to live with any other relative than her father or brother she has no claim to a pecuniary form of assistance. Servia's legislative code makes no provision for the unwed girl. Marry she must.

TRAINING FOR MATRIMONY.

As the gold coins which friends and relatives place on the pillow of a baby girl are not intended to be used by the infant, so is her entire individuality cramped from the cradle to suit the probable desires of a lord and master. As soon as she can manipulate knitting needles she is set to knit socks for her bridegroom, and a store of linen is laid up for his benefit long before he appears on the scene. His name is a bogey to inculcate thrift and household order. "Your husband won't like this," and "Your husband will never put up with that!" are the phrases hurled at the Servian girl's head every day, and it never occurs to her tame temperament to put this unknown factor outside her calculations. It sound comical to hear a Servian girl discussing the disposition of her future home, the arragement of her furniture, often composed of the embroidery or tapestry work of her skilful fingers upholstered in the newest fashion. But this anticipated home is an incentive to industry, and we know that it is assured, the only undefined point being the identity of the person who is to share it with her. This is sometimes hazy even a few days before the wedding ceremony. Her parents and especially her uncles, are of the greatest help in choosing. Indeed, they often relieved her altogether of the responsibility in the past, but at present the girl is consulted, and even allowed to express a personal opinion. Generally she is amenable to advice, for she has no prospect of leading an individual life, and the husband is but an adjunct to the predestined state of matrimony. I have known a pretty, good intelligent girl marry a man for whom she had almost a dislike, simply because her parents found him a good match. There was a divorce for incompatibility within a few months, but she does not regret the venture for it brought her freedom. The dismarried are rated here above the unmarried.

WIFELY DUTIES.

Monastic life for women is not tolerated in Servia. An attempt to transplant some Russian sisterhoods met with such fierce opposition that it was soon abandoned. "Nuns in Servia!" cried the indignant male voters. "Then, pray, what is to become of us?" The apprehension was perhaps, not groundless, for the busy, dignified, intense life of the cloister might have attracted votaries here as elsewhere among those disinclined to make a bid for connubial felicity. Not that the wife in Servia is exempt from high privileges. She may without let or hindrance pass the chief part of her day in devising dainty dishes for her lord's pampered palate, the satisfaction of which is the primary cause of her sojourn in this world. A Servian lady will not disdain to spend many consecutive hours in the kitchen compounding the complicated savouries that appeal to the marital epicure; and if you hint that simpler dishes may be healthier for him and less wearing for herself she will reply with the unanswerable argument, "Yovo likes it!" It has not occurred to the noble self-sacrificing creature to question Yovo's infallibility, and Yovo continues to encourage her application to his personal comfort and appetites until his digestion cries out under weight of luxuries and sends him to Carlsbad. Witely minstration being thus mainly confined to the animal sphere, it is natural that the more intellectually developed partner seeks soul companionship outside his home. Unlike the German housewife, a Servian woman until recently never accompanied her husband to a public restaurant. Here he sat nightly discussing with his fellows the topics of the day—it is but fair to add, with a breadth and acumen, a knowledge of international politics, and geography, and a fine insight into hidden motives, that would make average Britisher stare. The wife at home could sit and reflect on the problem of why he ate two instead of three slices of her famous "pecta" (meat-cake) at lunch, or dream of the aubergine stew or tomato "juvetsch" for to-morrow—this being her reserved province. She could also initiate her daughter into the mysteries of the palate-tickling science, and confide the secrets of the confection of riot filled green peppers, or the soup that is mere liquefied chicken. Servia has made strides since then, although the kitchen still absorbs more than a fair share of woman's time and thought. Less elaborate dishes and more mental nourishment are the order of the day. It is now quite usual for Yovo to consume two instead of four courses in order to take his wife to an evening concert.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomekhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	11
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	0
Total	3	1	99
This day last year	0	0	68

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.

A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine*. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one year from 1st March, 1911, to 29th February, 1912, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1911.

Tender No. 1, for Oorcel (about 42,00,000 lbs.), Gram* (about 1,00,000 lbs), Bran, Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, cottonseed and Salt, for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Horses and Mules.

Tender No. 1 A (alternative Tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 47,00,000 lbs), Bran (about 5,30,000 lbs), Oil Cakes, Matra, Rice, Barely, Toor Grain, Koolthi, Cottonseed and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Horses, and Mules.

Tender No. 2, for Hay, Green Grass, and Rice Straw for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers and Cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3, for Hay, Lucerne Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandra.

Alternative rates for the supply of Oorced (1) as per sample to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Oorced should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item No. 1, or item 1 A, of Rs. 1,500 in case of item 2 and Rs. 500 in case of item 3, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tenders or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities, if paid in cash, will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful Tenderer be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the 2nd fortnightly supply is received in March 1911 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subjected to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Rangoon Oorced of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the Tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, &c., stipulated in Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th January, 1911.

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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years. WHISKEY.
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Chester, 125 deg.....	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.....	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.....	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 7th January 1911.

BIRD-SLAUGHTER.

Mr. James Buckland is still hammering away at the hearts of British legislators to induce them to veto the sale of birds of beautiful plumage, in the hope that such a law may prevent their destruction by hunters in their native habitats. But it is a curious and deplorable fact that since his well-meant efforts in this humane and common-sense direction took form, the use of feathers for ladies' head-dresses has increased at least a hundredfold. Still worse, even the plumage of the rarer species, the rapid extinction of which he repeatedly foretold, are seen in still stronger array on hat and toque. Where one delicate plume was considered sufficient a few years ago, twenty are worn now. Pairs of outspread wings replace the modestly folded single wing, and in many cases, breast, tail and wings of large birds are crowded with more or less taste and undaunted courage on one small head. This is the day of great things. No hat can be too large, no feather too rich or long. Where nature has set limits, art steps in and extends a feather in every direction, by knots and joints, until it obeys the dictates of fashion. What can Mr. Buckland's one small voice do, however earnestly raised, against such extravagant demands? In defiance of his remonstrances, of his cry for mercy to the beautiful birds of the world, surges the strong sea of fashion with its steadily rising tidal wave, urged on by powerful feather-traders who have no idea of sacrificing their present chance of gain to what they insist is a sentimental delusion about the birds they despoil. They unblushingly declare that all the talk of extinction of certain birds is unfounded, that the charge of killing birds during the mating season when clad in their very best coats and while busy drawing up settlements and making nests for the new generation, is absolutely untrue. These feather-merchants spared no pains in putting a strong case in their own favour. The wonder was that they stopped short of urging that their pursuit of beautiful birds for fashion's sake resulted in an increase in the brilliant bird birth-rate.

It is true, curiously enough that the sales of such plumage in the London market, the centre of the trade, is so enormously on the rise as to appal Mr. Buckland. He made the situation clear from his point of view in a lecture at the Royal Colonial Institute in December, and all who hold his reasonable opinion of the slaughter that brings about this result will be glad of any steps that can reduce it. He is positive that what are technically known as "fancy feathers," are really taken from the birds during the breeding season; they do not wear them at any other time of the year, and as wild birds cannot be caught and plucked, as is the ostrich or the domestic goose, every plume taken means that a bird has been killed at that critical period of his life. The exquisite lyre-bird has been pursued with such cruel persistence for years, that now, keen as is the desire to possess such a decoration, only 52 of his characteristic tails have been sold in the London market this season; a few years ago 400 skins came from one district alone. It is not that the lyre-bird is left at peace, but simply that so many have been cut off in their prime that few are left. Mr. Buckland quoted a case where two men, on one occasion, shot 300 plumed egrets between them in one rookery in New South Wales, and sent the feathers to civilised Europe for sale. Though the emu has become extinct in Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, no fewer than 1,019 skins were sold in London last year. The fascinating Regent Bower-bird is becoming very rare; only 21 appeared at this year's feather sales. The Blue Bird of Paradise, that most brilliant of the many splendid birds of New Guinea, has been almost shot out of existence. Some species of humming-birds, that dwelt in special reserves of their own selection, have been found out and exterminated.

One thing has resulted from the agitation in favour of Bird Protection—whether it benefits them may be doubted—the fancy feather-sales are not now advertised in detail, and reports concerning them in the official journal have been suppressed But the sales are brisk and are well attended. Mr. Buckland drew attention to the fact that the Overseas Dominions of the Empire had done what they could to put an end to the destruction of their valuable birds, but the wiles of illicit exporters rendered all such rules and regulations nugatory, so that smuggled goods form the chief sources of supply to the feather-markets of London and the Continent. He contends that far from injuring a British industry as is asserted by those who differ from him a Bill for the protection of birds of beautiful plumage would encourage the manufacture of "the imitation article" which has already come to be almost as delicately decorative as the real feather. It cost less now, but might well rise in price to a point that would satisfy dealers. The Bill, if passed, Mr. Buckland is sure, would develop a "real" feather industry in Great Britain, for women will not be content without feathers in some form or another. General Sir I. Bevan Edwards, who presided at the lecture did not use too strong terms when he spoke of the "distressing trade in feathers" and of the need for putting an end to the "atrocious cruelties" it entailed. But for one person who listens to the suggestions of the humanitarian league, or to the dictates of a tender heart, and wears imitation feathers, or manages to be smart without, at least two thousand gaily deck themselves out with the very real results of an untimely slaughter of birds of many different styles of beauty. Mr. Buckland should search for some millionaire of the Carnegie type who would offer big prizes for the best imitation of the plumage of the Bird of Paradise, the lyre-bird, the egret and all the others that sport "fancy feathers" without which ladies of fashion do not deem their toque or hat satisfactorily complete. Mr. Carnegie has just subscribed two millions sterling to help to buy Peace for the world, what would he give to secure peace for the birds?

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND LORD ROBERTS.

It is not so long ago, that Sir Ian Hamilton went out of his way to take up an attitude in direct opposition to Lord Roberts with regard to the efficiency or possible efficiency of the Territorial Artillery. The more sanguine critics considered that there was some prospect of the infantry and even the yeomanry reaching a mediocre state of usefulness providing the full period of training was enforced, but it was apparent to the most unintelligent military mind that the artillery could never, under the conditions it was trained, be anything more than a positive danger to the force with which it was operating. This was the opinion expressed by Lord Roberts and other military experts. Sir Ian Hamilton, though having no pretence to being an artillerist, expressed himself as being quite satisfied with this branch of the Territorial Forces. He had his reasons no doubt for taking up this attitude in direct opposition to his old chief. Mr. Haldane is in the habit of referring to the Army Council as "my advisers" which would appear to the uninformed to put some responsibility on the shoulders of the members of the Council and so, if that body approves of the Territorial Artillery, it is advisable that the public should not think that it does not know what it is about. And again, it is, of course, most desirable to be in accord at all times and in all things, with the War Minister. Had Sir Ian Hamilton adopted politics as a profession in place of soldiering he might have reached the exalted and, we might add, giddy height from which the ex-subaltern of Hussars now harangues the masses, snubs the county magistrates and interferes with the Metropolitan Bench.

It is well known that Lord Roberts, since his return from South Africa, has devoted himself, with, for a man of his age, extraordinary energy to the cause of national service and recently issued a stirring appeal to his countrymen to support the movement of the National Service League. Sir Ian Hamilton's production, therefore, comes before the public at a time when it will be accepted by many as an attempt at a counterblast to Lord Roberts's efforts. Sir Ian Hamilton's effort to prove the futility of introducing compulsory service for Home defence in a memorandum of one hundred and sixty-six pages with a preface of an additional forty-two pages from the pen of Mr. Haldane. It deals in particular with the effect that compulsory service would have on recruiting for the regular forces, but fails to convince the reader that such recruiting would, in any way, suffer, should training for national defence become compulsory. We do not, however, here propose to deal with the merits or otherwise of the publication, but only to comment on this new departure by which an officer in high command and active employ is permitted under the ægis of the War Minister to air his views, in an unofficial document, on a great national question. We live in an age of "new departures," but we do not look for them in this quarter. No one can see where or how far, the precedent now set, will go. Mr. Haldane is the War Minister in a Cabinet reported to be, in a considerable measure, influenced by two or three members who display distinct Socialistic tendencies and who perhaps with the object of retaining this popularity with the proletariat to whom they owe everything, are dead against any form of universal training. We have nothing to say in adverse criticism of the honest efforts of Mr. Haldane to found a national army with the small and inadequate means allowed him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We, however, quite fail to fathom what object Sir Ian Hamilton can have in opposing himself to Lord Roberts and all the military experts who are supporting him in his untiring efforts to induce his countrymen to realise that the adoption of universal training is the only means by which we can provide an adequate and efficient force for Home defence.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

THE considerable modification, which Reuter announces has been made in plans for the representation of India at the Coronation, will, we fear, cause some disappointment in this country. Such modification has been made in consequence of the decision to hold a Durbar at Delhi, and is perfectly logical. It would obviously be an unfortunate waste of public money if India, while bearing the expense of such a magnificent function, as the Delhi Durbar will doubtless be, should also provide funds for the passage to England of a considerable number of troops and of Indian notabilities to attend the actual Coronation. As the original plans for Indian representation at the Westminster ceremony have been but very indefinitely stated, it is impossible to judge exactly what people will be prevented by the change of arrangements from spending a pleasant holiday in England at Government expense. We are told, however, that the Indian Army, instead of sending a contingent of all ranks, will find its representation limited to about 200 officers representing the various regiments. We also assume, from the tenour of Reuter's cable, that a contingent of Indian Volunteers, which it was originally intended to send to the Coronation, will now remain in India. This decision, if it has been made, will certainly be unwelcome news to those volunteers of long service and experience, who might reasonably be expected to have held a chance of selection. At the same time, they must bear their disappointment without complaint, as the cancelling of their prospective visit to the Home country is dictated only by reasons of public policy. They must console themselves with the chance of being present at a more brilliant assemblage at Delhi than that, which will grace the precincts of Westminster Abbey, and attendance at a Delhi Durbar over which a British Monarch will, for the first time in Indian history, preside, should be some very considerable compensation for even the cancelled visit to England.

THE LOST AVIATOR.

WE have heard less, possibly, about the achievements of Mr. Cecil Grace than of any other well-known British aviator, but we have gathered enough from the news in the London papers to realise that he is, if by any fortunate chance he is still alive, at once one of the most brilliant and promising airman, which the United Kingdom has so far produced. At the present moment his fate is in doubt, although we fear in little doubt. It is as long ago as December 22, that in the competition for the De Forest prize he set out on a return journey from Calais to Dover. He was seen by a coastguard near the Goodwin Sands, then apparently heading north, and since, so far as is known, he has not been sighted. Reuter now cables news of the ominous discovery of an aviator's cap and spectacles, which evidently belong to Mr. Grace, in the sea off a northern continental town. When the mail left, there was ground for hope that, had he fallen into the sea, he would probably have been able to extricate himself from his aeroplane, that, with the assistance of his cork life-jacket, he would have been able to keep himself afloat for some time, and might have been safely washed ashore in some obscure neighbourhood. However, as a fortnight has elapsed without any news of him, it seems that these hopes have proved futile, and we must probably deplore the loss of another young and vigorous life in the pursuit of the world's newest science.

THE Punjab Royal Memorial Fund now stands at twelve lakhs twelve thousand five hundred and twelve rupees.

THE Imam of the Mosque at Amritsar, who was convicted of the murder of a girl and sentenced to death, has been acquitted by the Chief Court.

CAPTAIN W. H. GAZALY, I.M.S., and Lieutenant A. S. Khan, I.M.S., are appointed Specialists in the Mhow and Secunderabad Divisions respectively.

AN *Indian Daily News* London cable states that Sir Walter Lawrence, lately Chief of the Staff on the last Royal tour in India, sailed for India yesterday.

THE Bank of Bengal declares a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the past half year with a bonus to shareholders of Rs. 10 per share.

AT the High Court, Calcutta, leave was refused to the Calcutta Port Commissioners to appeal to the Privy Council in the "Bracebridges Hall" case.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Himalaya," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 8th instant.

NEWS from Bannu says that Lieutenant Wadia, I.M.S., was stabbed on the night of the 4th instant in his tent within a mile of the Fort. The wound was not serious. The assailant escaped, carrying off Mr. Wadia's Webley revolver.

In the Mandalay Brigade orders of Wednesday, the Brigade Commander, General Hastings, places on record his sense of the good behaviour, the commendable interior economy and the ready co-operation with other arms which has distinguished the 27th Mountain Battery, who proceed to Abbottabad on transfer, throughout its service in Burma.

THE Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, with their daughters, arrived on Dec. 20 at Port Said in the P. and O. steamship "Delhi," and will immediately join their dahabeah on the Nile.

THE Queen has commanded that her gowns for the opening of Parliament, the Coronation and the Courts to be held next year, shall be of exclusively British-made material. The command extends to the various details of the gowns, including all embroideries used in their adornment, which will be carried out by English workers in England.

IT is announced that the Stabilimento Tecnico, of Trieste, has secured contracts to build several torpedo boat destroyers for the Chinese Government. The firm's success causes much gratification in Austria, the contracts having been obtained in competition with other yards. The Roumanian Government have placed orders with the Stabilimento Tecnico for motor-driven transport vessels for sea on the Danube.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Now that to the infinite relief of everyone the elections are all over, people are asking each other what the House of Lords will do. We might have hoped for a complete cessation of party strife until the "festive season" terminates, but apparently this is too much to expect, and only yesterday one of the most energetic of our political organizations—the Unionist Reveille Committee as they designate themselves or the Knockers-up as their opponents style them—issued a manifesto of a most uncompromising character. The Unionist Party, it is declared, will refuse to take a snap verdict lying down and the Parliament Bill must be fought with no quarter all along the line. A section of the Liberals still express confidence that the Lords, after a certain amount of resistance, will give way, but according to Sir Robertson Nicoll, of the well-known Nonconfirmist paper, the *British Weekly*, certain Ministers at all events expect that the threatened Chamber will force the Government to resort to the wholesale creation of peers. The warnings from Ulster are not regarded very seriously amongst Liberals, but the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who has been investigating the state of Unionist feeling in Northern Ireland, again assures that the Irish opponents of Redmondite Home Rule are very determined and that they will resort to armed resistance if they are driven to it. In the meantime they are organizing a great anti-Home Rule demonstration in Belfast which will be held early in the year and is to be on a scale larger even than the memorable Convention of 17 years ago. Mr. William O'Brien predicts that before many months pass there will be another general election. "Wait and See" is the answer of the Liberals, who certainly speak with great confidence as to the ability of Mr. Asquith to hold the coalition together until it accomplishes the task it has set itself.

THE LEIPZIG TRIAL.

"Borkum" and "Bunkum" have been closely associated in certain organs of the press, but it is evident that the Germans have defences there which they do not desire anyone, especially if he be British, to know too much about. Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, consequently, have, if the Kaiser's clemency is not extended to them, to spend four years in a German fortress. Strangely enough this seems to be a result satisfactory to everybody, for veracious Reuter assures us from Leipzig that both officers are cheerful, their counsel are pleased, and the Court is quite satisfied it has done justice, though the maximum penalty for "spying" is 15 years' penal servitude. In service circles here there is some indignation. The case against the two officers is declared to be analogous with that of Lieutenant Helm, who was arrested for pottering around Portsmouth taking sketches of forts, etc., (which were much better represented on picture postcards purchasable for a penny,) and formally bound over to come up for judgment amid broad smiles. It is satisfactory to note that the bearing of the officers impressed their German Judges very favourably indeed, and it is widely anticipated that, sooner or later, possibly on Coronation day, the sentences on the "spies" will be remitted. This it is hinted in the interests of an Anglo-German rapprochement, whispers of which are in the air. Though Army men may feel that what was sauce for the Portsmouth goose should be sauce for the Borkum gander, there is no disposition on the part of the British public as a whole to become excited over the fate of the two officers and comments of the more important journals are not couched in terms calculated to frustrate any disposition the German ruler may have to grant a pardon at the psychological moment. The *Times* observes:—"We are perfectly certain that the German and British peoples will think no worse of each other's intentions, because they have both been compelled in the last few weeks to take some natural account of a certain type of stranger within their gates. The *Vossische Zeitung* has already commented upon the subject in a spirit which we cordially reciprocate. It is to the credit of both nations that their young soldiers and sailors are intent on showing zeal in the professions to which they belong, and no responsible person in either country will discover a dark connexion between the zeal of the services and the aims of their controlling Governments." The *Standard* remarks:—"Indignation need not be carried too far, for, as Dr. von Gordon frankly stated Captain Trench and Lieutenant-Brandon have done no more than is achieved or at least attempted, by officers attached to the Intelligence Departments of other armies and navies, including, of course, those of the German Empire. We should pay our Teutonic friends a poor compliment if we did not suppose that they have learned quite as much about our defences as we are at all likely to ascertain about theirs." The *Morning Post* says:—"In the interests of national defence it is necessary to deter the subjects of another country from seeking to investigate the character of military works and resources. Those who, knowing of the punishments awaiting discovery, undertake the unpleasant work of spying, do so at their own risk, and cannot complain when their temerity brings them into trouble. At the same time their countrymen cannot but sympathise with men who are ready to undertake a service of much danger and little distinction for the sake of their country's good." The *Daily News* regard it as a matter of course that the friendly offices of the British Government will be exerted to secure the release of Captain French and Lieutenant Brandon and makes no doubt that there is no trace of malice against the convicted officers on the part of the German Government. "The German authorities have a natural desire to check espionage at their expense. They may well conclude that this main purpose is achieved, and they are assuredly innocent of any belief that the officers have been guilty of conduct personally degrading." "We have no right to complain" argues the *Daily Chronicle* "that the German Court"—a court composed by the way of no fewer than fifteen Judges—"took a view of the case altogether different from that adopted by the Crown and Mr. Justice Bankes in the case of Lieutenant Helm. Assuming that the British officers were rightly convicted,—and it cannot be denied that there was strong evidence against them—we must in fairness hold that the sentence, though severe, is not wholly unreasonable." "The best thing," the *Morning Leader* declares of the incident, "is to remember its exclusively military character and resist any attempt of mischief-makers to give it a political turn." Captain Trench and his friend will, I have no doubt, console themselves in their not altogether uncomfortable surroundings by remembering the French proverb. "Il faut hazarder un petit poisson pour prendre un grand."

THE HOUNDSDITCH HORROR.

The *battue* of City Police in a Houndsditch cul-de-sac last Friday night, is probably the most tragic incident in the eventful annals of that world-famous body of men. The affair is remarkable, too, in other ways. The fact that three or four desperadoes before 11 o'clock at night shot down five constables within 20 yards of a busy thoroughfare, and almost on the steps of a public house, and then escaped, apparently without a human eye being set on them, leaves one amazed. And the more so that, with the exception of one accidentally shot by his companions in the fusilade which overwhelmed the devoted police, and found dead the next day in his lodgings half a mile away from the scene of the holocaust, the burglarious gang have entirely disappeared from human ken. True, as I write, it is reported an associate has been arrested, but official views on the immediate chances of discovery are indicated by the offer of a reward of £500 made yesterday.

The affair has raised again in an acute form the question of alien immigration. Houndsditch itself is tenanted solely by Hebrew traders and the corgeries of mean streets, alleys and courts behind it, through which the murderers threaded a devious way to anxious safety, are mainly populated by Jews and Eastern Europeans, while the total number of foreigners in the East End is amazing. Many of these, however, hotly resent the imputations made upon them as a class by those who urge the danger of the foreign criminal, and claim, not without justification, that they are a quiet, law-abiding people.

It appears certain that the gang are anarchists and here probably lies the reason why, up to the present, they have eluded the very complete and energetic efforts of the police. This virulent class have many clubs and houses in the network of East End streets and courts, where the assassins may lie hid for weeks and none, except their companions, the wiser. So that unless the £500 loosens the tongues of one or other of these latter the task the police have set themselves may well prove insuperable. Yesterday the funerals took place of the three murdered men amid every manifestation of popular sympathy. A service to which the King sent a representative at St. Paul's Cathedral was wonderfully impressive and large crowds lined the streets through which the cortege passed.

It is being discussed how far the success attending the foreign burglars' desperate shooting will influence the home-made article. There has frequently been a kind of rough sportsmanship about the British Bill Sikes. He looks upon his nefarious occupation as a contest of skill and wits with his blue-coated enemy and, fairly caught, he is just as likely to remark "Well, blow me! It's a fair 'cap'" and "go quietly" as not. The 'shooter' has never been in his line, but now that he sees it opens up a chance 'of escape he may be tempted. However, steps are being taken already to put the constable on something of an equality with armed law-breakers and though, while on ordinary duty, he will remain the only unarmed policeman in Europe, when engaged on more dangerous work it is probable he will frequently exercise his discretion and take firearms along. Every station-house will shortly be provided with up-to-date revolvers. I have said that the member of the gang who was killed was accidentally shot by one of the desperadoes and that is what on the point of death he told the local doctor; but there are those well acquainted with these undesirable aliens who think it possible that he was intentionally fired at to prevent his turning informer. Dead men tell no tales and if as is probable he was distrusted by [illegible] not improbable they would think nothing of pulling a bullet through him. It was generally believed at first that the men consisted of Jews; but this so far as the one who is called "Charles Gardstein" is concerned appear to be untrue. Then it was said that he was a Lithuanian, but respectable Lithuanians disavow him and say he must have been a Lett. But a Lett is closely allied to a Lithuanian and at any rate the scoundrel was at all events a Russian of some kind. Alderman Sir Marcus Samuel presiding at a Wardmote on Wednesday, was naturally very indignant at the imputation made upon the community, of which he is so prominent a member. He, however, pointed out that it would be a grave mistake for Jews *qua* Jews to oppose the operation of the Aliens Act on the ground that it is in tendency an anti-Semitic measure. The murders were also referred to at the other City Wardmotes. In Bassishaw Ward the presiding Alderman (Sir Alfred Newton) urged that all aliens arriving in this country should be compelled to register their places of abode and report periodically to the police their movements and methods of obtaining their living. Such aliens as failed to provide themselves with passes or permits issued by the police should be liable to deportation. Sir Horatio Davies, addressing the Bishopsgate Wardmote, said that the Act "which was passed to prevent the importation (*sic*) of foreigners to this country" had not been used with the vigour with which it ought to have been used. A resolution urging the Government to take the necessary steps to make the regulations more stringent than they are at present was agreed to. The newly elected Socialistic, M. P., Mr. Lansbury is greatly put out by the attempts of some anti-collectivists to make political capital from the Houndsditch murders. He declares that Socialism is the antithesis of anarchism. But there are Socialists and Socialists.

A PARIS PARTICULAR.

Londoners are not sorry (despite the *entente cordiale*) to find that, apparently, our fogs have migrated across the Channel. Again this winter the Metropolis has been agreeably free from the pest, and now reports from Paris shew that the Gay city has had its "Paris particular," not quite as thick but just as yellow as London's old time enemy. A curious feature about the visitation is that it is only about eight or ten feet high and so people on the higher floors enjoy the benefit of a clear sky, while in the streets Christmas traffic is badly disorganized. So after all it is only half a fog. Here the clerk of the weather seems bent on improving his position in the minds of the people. He has stopped the heavy rains of the early part of the month and we have the temerity, now, to look forward to a fine if "green" Christmas.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A "Champion of Indian teas" (*sic*), quoted by the "Pall Mall Gazette" yesterday, says, "it is quite certain that China tea will never cause 'Indian and Ceylon growths to take a back seat." "I should have thought that went without saying. How anything could make tea "take a seat" either front or back is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, who, for two or three weeks, has been absent from the India Office on account of a slight operation he underwent for some nasal trouble, is rapidly recovering and left the nursing home on Wednesday.

It seems that no Christmastide is to pass without some terrible catastrophe happening. The whole nation has been pained and distressed by the Colliery disaster in Lancashire. Their Majesties have set a noble example by their splendid donations to the Relief Fund; there is no doubt that in a very short time the whole of the sum required £50,000 will be raised.

HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT CLAPHAM.

Is it Connected with Original Murders?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The existence of a profound mystery was revealed at the inquest on a French Jew, named Beron, who was murdered on Clapham Common, on January 1st.

Doctors gave evidence that death was due to concussion of the brain from the blow of some blunt instrument. In addition, they said, there were dagger marks on both cheeks, shaped like the letter 'S' and deliberately cut. They were not dangerous. They had never seen such extraordinary marks before. They were quite unconnected with the death.

There are strong suspicions that the murder is somehow connected with the Houndsditch affair, but hitherto these suspicions have not been substantiated.

Britain's Attitude towards Anarchists.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.

According to the Russian opinion, the work of the Continental Police against anarchists is greatly impeded by the immunity granted to them in Britain. Closer co-operation among the police of Europe is urged.

Russian experts are surprised that police-dogs are not used and cite an instance only yesterday, when three thieves were tracked for miles by dogs, and then captured.

The following reaches us by the Mail:—

One of the most sensational encounters of recent years between police and burglars took place shortly after half-past eleven on the night of Dec. 16, in a narrow thoroughfare off Houndsditch.

The scene of the crime was on the eastern border of the City, at Exchange Buildings, Cutler Street. Cutler Street is midway between Bishopsgate Street and Aldgate High Street, and is approached from Houndsditch. There is a "cul de sac" at the north end. The house routed by the criminals was in Exchange Buildings, which is just behind a shop occupied by Mr. Harris, whose valuable stock of jewellery was undoubtedly the thieves' object.

The crime has its beginning in the early part of December, when the house, No. 11 Exchange Buildings, was taken by a man, who was accompanied by a woman. Before this the premises had been occupied by Mr. S. Cohen, who, for some years, had stored secondhand clothing in them, and the new tenants were said to have been recommended by two men living in Exchange Buildings. Men and the woman were afterward seen going to and from the house at all times of the day and night. The neighbours described the new occupants as very reticent, and nothing was discovered about them. They seem to have partially screened themselves from public gaze by keeping their shutters up.

The two men who are supposed to have given them their recommendation are believed to be a Roumanian and an interpreter and both moved from Exchange Buildings to an address in Russell Street, Whitechapel from which they immediately absented themselves. The Roumanian stated that business called him to Paris, and that he would return shortly.

Almost from the first moment that the new tenant, of 11 Exchange Buildings, moved in strange noises were heard, which were continued into the night. Residents in adjoining property regarded them for some time as merely the result of some peaceful avocation, but the events of the 16th revealed them as one of the most determined features of the crime—an effort to bore through the wall into Mr. Harris's shop in Houndsditch. Later investigations showed that but for a false start, which would have ended in the excavators finding themselves in the premises of Mr. Isenstein, the thieves might have completed their work. At any rate, the unusual noises at last attracted sufficient attention to lead to an alarm. The police were communicated with, and shortly before midnight on Friday, the 16th, constables were despatched to the scene, including Sergeants Tucker, Bentley, and Briant, and Constables Choate and Woodhams, who at a given signal made a move towards the house.

What actually followed cannot be fully stated. Witnesses seem to agree that there was a preliminary inquiry by the police as to the work which was being carried on in the house, and that an entrance was immediately attempted.

One after the other the officers entered the doorway, and as soon as they did so were shot down, probably from the staircase. There can be little doubt that the police were wholly unprepared for so terrible a reception. To begin with—and it is a fact of paramount importance—they were, in common with the English constabulary, alone among the world's police, unarmed. The truncheon, drawn, as a rule, only after an encounter has begun, is in any case useless against firearms, especially the automatic pistol. Even at such fearful odds the valour of the men was undiminished, and they struggled, wounded and dying, to effect an arrest. Some time elapsed before the reinforcements arrived, these also unprovided with weapons, and in the meantime the occupants of the house had fled.

The conversation between the police and the occupants is related by Mr. S. Cohen as follows:—

A police sergeant went round and wanted to know what the knocking going on meant. The reply to the officer's question was, "Oh! nothing. It's all right. We are going to bed now. Good night." The noise did not cease, and about eleven o'clock Sergeant Tucker returned, accompanied by other officers, knocked at the door, and said:—"I think there are burglars at the back. I want to come in." The men in the house said, "Oh! there are no burglars here. You cannot come in," and a constable turned round and said, "We are coming in to see if there is anybody in here." The people in the neighbourhood were afterwards alarmed by the reports.

Miss Bessie Jacobs, who lives almost opposite the house, made the following statement:—

As far as I know, I am the only one who actually saw what happened. I saw it from the beginning until it was all over, when a policeman pushed me inside my own door and told me that if I did not get out of sight I might get shot. It was an awful sight, but I felt compelled to watch it. I was just preparing to go to bed, and came downstairs to get some coal. As I did so, I heard some voices in the street. They were talking very loudly, and as the street was otherwise quiet and deserted, I looked out to see what was the matter. As I opened the door, I saw a sergeant of police at the door of No. 11, but there were other policemen behind him. The sergeant knocked at the door, and I heard him say, "Open the door; we want to come in. We think there is somebody there who is trying to commit a burglary." A voice from the building said, "Oh! it is alright."

The sergeant waited at the door for about two minutes, and then he pushed the door open and got his foot inside. Almost at once I heard a shot, and the sergeant staggered backwards. As soon as he fell back a man came rushing out of the house with a revolver in his hand. The other policeman started to go away, and the man stood up in the street and pointed a revolver at one of them and shot at his back four times till the officer fell. I saw the bright flashes of the shots. He then ran up to the end of the street, with the revolver still in his hand, and disappeared round to the right. Other policemen went to the door, and they were shot at the moment they appeared at the door. I did not see anyone else leave the house. The man whom I saw leave and shoot at the policeman was a young man, who wore an overcoat and a light hat. He was rather tall. It was all over in a very few moments. The man who ran out was not the man whom I had known as an occupier of the house.

(Continued on page 8)

BRITISH COMMISSIONER ATTACKED.

By Degraded Cannibal Tribes.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING FOR SIX DAYS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Lieutenant Thorburn, of the Scottish Rifles, with a detachment of native troops, was escorting Mr. Syer, British Commissioner, on his way to the Awo country, Southern Nigeria, when he was treacherously attacked by the tribes.

Fighting has been going on for the last six days, and still continues. Reinforcements are being hurried forward.

The Awos are degraded cannibals, armed with muzzle-loaders, and are using trees across the road as barricades. They also conceal poisoned stakes in the grass and leaves on the path.

THE CORONATION.

Indian Representation.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Reuter learns that the original proposals regarding Indian representation at the Coronation have undergone considerable modification, in consequence of the decision to hold a Durbar.

The details are still under consideration together with the actual date of the Durbar.

It is understood that, according to the present idea there will be no Indian representatives at the Coronation, although it is likely that the King may avail himself of the services in London of Indian Princes who are Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty.

These and other matters are not yet finally settled. It is believed that the Indian Army will be represented only by officers from various regiments, who are expected to number two hundred.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN CAPE COLONY.

Train Topples Over an Embankment.

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 6.

A train, crowded with holiday makers from East London, toppled over an embankment near Cathcart yesterday evening.

Fifteen people were killed and between forty and fifty injured.

The accident occurred at midnight in pitch darkness. Several passengers were pinned under the wreckage for four hours.

MR. REDMOND AND ULSTER.

"Threats of Armed Resistance Absurd."

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Reynold's Newspaper, this week, contains an article by Mr. Redmond, on Home Rule, chiefly devoted to the Ulster question. He gives statistics to show that Ulster as a whole, is 44 per cent. Catholic, and therefore half Home Rule. He says that threats of armed resistance are as absurd as the fear that Ulster will be persecuted. Catholic tolerance, Mr. Redmond says, has been shown in the election of Protestants to Catholic constituencies, also by local positions of dignity and emolument.

Finally Mr. Redmond disputes the view that Ulster represents the wealth and intelligence of Ireland.

DEATH OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Emir of Bokhara died yesterday evening.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Bokhara that the Emir died of kidney disease. It is stated that he had been ill for a few days, but the illness was kept strictly secret. He has been buried at Karmine.

[Said Abdul Ahad, Emir of Bokhara, was the fourth son of the last reigning monarch, Mozaffar-ed-din. He was educated in St. Petersburg and Moscow by the Russian authorities (Bokhara being a vassal state of Russia), and whilst in Russia witnessed the coronation of the Tsar. At the time of his father's death, Abdul Ahad was Beg of Kermineh. The death of Mozaffar was concealed for twelve hours and special messengers were sent post haste to Kermineh. The safety of the palace was assured by the loyalty of the Kushi-Beg or Grand Vizier, who marched out to receive the new Emir when the news of Mozaffar's death leaked out. Russian troops advanced on Bokhara and when Abdul Ahad appeared, attended by General Annenkoff, whose presence in the vicinity had been judiciously turned to account, he entered into the inheritance of his father without striking a blow.

Lord Curzon met the late Emir when he was a young man and he wrote of him as follows in his book, "Russia in Central Asia":—

"Said Abdul Ahad is a young man of twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age, black-bearded and dignified in appearance. I saw him at Bokhara. Clad in magnificent robes and riding at the head of a long cavalcade through the bazaar, he looked worthy to be an Oriental monarch. Little is publicly known of his character, which I heard variously described as inoffensive and avaricious. He is reported amongst those who know him to be intelligent and to understand the exact limits of his own independence. It is almost impossible to tell how far he is popular with his subjects, Oriental respect for the title, outweighing all considerations of the personality of its bearer. . . . . If he can persuade his people that he is something more than a gilded marionette, as the Russians are politic enough to allow him to do . . . there is no reason, why he should not retain his crown."

A notable feature of the Emir's reign was his signature in 1886 to a decree abolishing slavery in the state of Bokhara and giving to each man a written certificate of his freedom.]

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORTSAID, JAN. 6.

The Austrian-Lloyd steamer "Africa" has shipped gold to the value of £370,000 for India.

P. AND O. SERVICE.

To Australia via the Cape.

BIGGEST VESSEL OF THE FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 5.

It is announced that a new P. and O. service will be started to Australia, via the Cape. It will be for one class only, and the fares will range between £16 and £25, with accommodation on the upper-deck, amidships.

Two ships, the "Bendigo" and "Ballarat," each of eleven thousand tons, are now being constructed. They are being especially modelled for this service.

[In reference to this message a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" called at the P. and O. Co.'s Bombay Offices. It was pointed out to him that some nine or eleven months ago the P. and O. Co. purchased the fleet and interests of the Blue Anchor Line, which had for a long time been running a similar service to that described above. The P. and O. Company have continued similar sailings by the vessels which they purchased, and therefore this cable is inaccurate in describing the service as "new." The two ships which, as Reuter states are now under construction, are considerably larger and will be better appointed along any boats in the present cape fleet.]

The Company's Largest Vessel.

[The fine large twin-screw steamer "Maloja," built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., for the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, was successfully launched, states a message by this mail, at Queen's Island on Dec. 17. She is a passenger and mail steamer of the highest class, and the largest vessel yet built for the P. and O. line. The new vessel is 569 ft. long by 62 ft. 9 in. beam, with a gross tonnage of about 13,000, and will represent the latest improvements in construction and design. She has two steel pole masts and two funnels, ten watertight bulkheads carried up to the spar deck, seven steel decks and the double bottom extends right fore and aft, the depth and strength being increased under the engine-room, giving great rigidity to the structure. The "Maloja" will have accommodation for over 450 first-class and about 220 second-class passengers, and has large insulated cargo holds. She will be fitted throughout with electric light and provided with an installation of wireless telegraphy, and is to have two sets of quadruple expansion engines arranged on the "balanced" principle, also constructed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The owners were represented at the launch by Commander Henning, R. N. R., and Mr. J. T. Smith.]

AVIATOR'S CAP FOUND IN THE SEA.

The Missing Mr. Grace.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 6.

An aviator's cap and spectacles have been found in the sea off Mariakerke.

They were evidently Mr. Grace's.

[Mr. Cecil Grace, on a Shortt biplane, on Dec. 22 made a cross-Channel flight from Swingate Downs in competition for the De Forest prize. He alighted near Calais, and started on a return journey to Dover at 2.10 p.m. He was seen by a coastguard near the Goodwin Sands about 3 p.m., and was then apparently heading north. Up to a late hour on Dec. 22, nothing more had been seen of him, and grave apprehensions were entertained as to his safety.

Absolute failure attended the continued search, on Dec. 4, for Mr. Cecil Grace, the brilliant English airman, who started to fly back across the Channel from Calais to Dover at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Not a sign of the pilot or his machine has been seen since the North Goodwin lightship caught a glimpse of the airman an hour after he had left Calais flying in a northerly direction over the Goodwin Sands.

There is, however, still ground for hope. The theory of Mr. Grace's descent in some desolate spot in France or England, is now scarcely tenable; but there is a chance that he was picked up in the Channel or the North Sea by some ship bound for a distant port and that he may not for some days have a chance of reassuring his friends. He was wearing a cork life-jacket, and in the event of a fall in the sea would have remained afloat for some time. His aeroplane would soon, it is thought, become sodden and sink, but unless injured he would have time to extricate himself from his seat.]

TURKESTAN EARTHQUAKE.

Great Damage.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The earthquake shocks at Viyernyi still continue, but with less violence. Nearly every building in the town is damaged, including the public school and the Governor's residence. All the mud-houses outside collapsed and a hundred families are homeless.

FRESH TURKISH LOAN.

Negotiations in Paris.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Turkish Government is negotiating with Paris financiers for a fresh loan of two and a half millions. The fact is interesting in view of the causes that led to the rupture of the negotiations in Paris, of a bigger loan in October last, and the subsequent agreement with a German group in November.

PLAGUE AT HARBIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.

The plague mortality at Harbin, is increasing alarmingly. There are fifty cases daily in the Chinese town of Fud-zia-dian, to which five hundred Chinese soldiers have been sent to compel the inhabitants to take sanitary precautions.

MANCHURIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The South Manchurian Loan is now closed, having been over-subscribed.

NEW HUNGARIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The four per cent. Hungarian Loan of 250 million kronen has been issued at 91-60.

DEATH OF SENATOR ELKINS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The death has taken place at Washington, of Senator Elkins, whose daughter, it was several times alleged, was engaged to the Duke of the Abruzzi.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

"Press Manœuvres."

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PERSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

The *Tages Zeitung* says it has authentic information that the statement that the Russo-German Agreement, regarding mutual interests will not be confined to Asia, is incorrect.

A semi-official statement, issued in St. Petersburg, says that the forecast of Russia's reply to the German Note, received in 1907, published by *Novoe Vremya* is incorrect and completely at variance with the Government's views.

The statement adds:—Owing to the intimate bonds between the two Sovereigns and their respective Ministries, all such Press manœuvres to embroil Russia with Germany are doomed to failure.

Details of Russian Note.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The new evening paper the *Evening Times* publishes what purports to be the text of the Russian reply to the German Note of 1907, with regard to Russo-German relations.

The reply comprises four articles:—

1.—Russia engages not to oppose completion of the Bagdad Railway, nor to hinder foreign capital participating in the enterprise.

2.—Russia undertakes to build a line connecting the Sadijo and Khanikin branch of the Bagdad Railway with the projected Russian Trans-Persian Railway. Both Governments agree to avoid differential rates on this line.

3. Germany undertakes to construct no railways in the zone between the Bagdad line and the Russo-Persian frontier northward of Khanikin nor to support such undertakings.

4. Germany records that she has no political interests in Persia, and that she will only pursue her commercial aims. Germany will neither seek nor support, without prior agreement with Russia, any concession, territorial or otherwise, northward of the line starting from Kasrichirin, passing through Ispahan, Jezd and Khakh and ending on the Afghan frontier in the latitude of Ghasik, Russia recognizes the principle of absolute equality as regards German commerce in Persia.

Foreign Minister's Resignation.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Persian Legation requests the denial of the report that the late Foreign Minister's resignation was due to his uncertainty with regard to British intentions in South Persia.

The New Regent.

Nasr-el-Mulk telegraphs from Vienna that he has been detained by illness, but proposes to resume his journey to Teheran in a few days.

PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

Colonial Governor on Sleeping Sickness.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Senhor Andrade, Governor-General of Mozambique, arrived in London to-day. Interviewed by Reuter's representative he said that his mission was unofficial. His main object was to confer with the Foreign and Colonial Offices and also with the Chartered Company and other authorities, regarding the proposed co-operation of the British and Portuguese Governments in joint measures to prevent the spread of sleeping sickness. Senhor Andrade emphasised the grave danger of the scourge reaching Portuguese territory on the Zambesi or even Delagoa Bay, unless the passage of natives across the Anglo-Portuguese frontier were immediately prevented. He said: "It is a case of life and death for us." He had lately sent an expert to the Portuguese boundary, who reported that he had not discovered a single case in Mozambique, but had heard of a number of cases, not confined to natives, in British territory near the border, particularly in Angoniland and near Fort Johnston. He had immediately communicated with Lord Gladstone and thus called the attention of the Imperial Government to the gravity of the situation. He hoped to see in London the scientific work, which is being carried on to fight the disease. He urged that the only effective steps would be to abolish game reserves and to prevent movements of natives from infected areas. The latter object could be achieved by posting native police along the frontier, making the Chiefs responsible for such movements. Sleeping sickness might seem to be extremely remote to the people of Europe, but it was of vital importance to Africans. He had seen himself its appalling ravages in the Congo, which were worse than plague in the middle ages. Memories of deserted kraals could never be effaced.

Referring to affairs in Portugal and recent rumours Senhor Andrade declared that there was no desire to return to Monarchical rule, and not the least chance of a renewed Royalist movement.

ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA'S CONSECRATION.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Edward Kenealy (Father Anselm) has been consecrated Archbishop of Simla by Cardinal Cotti. He was afterwards received in farewell audience by His Holiness the Pope.

BASRA BAZAAR PILLAGED.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Beduins have pillaged the bazaar at Basra.

CROWN PRINCE AT MUTTRA.

Pigsticking and Polo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, JAN. 6.

The Royal Dragoons paraded in drill order at 9-30 yesterday morning for the Crown Prince and manœuvred for two and a half hours across the country, part of which was much broken. His Imperial Highness expressed his admiration of the steady drill of the regiment and training of the horses. The Crown Prince rode back to barracks at the head of the regiment.

His Imperial Highness played polo in the afternoon. This morning His Imperial Highness devoted to pigsticking near Brindaban, the Crown Prince securing the two first spears. In the afternoon His Imperial Highness played polo. The weather which cleared yesterday is again threatening.

LAHORE, JAN. 6.

The Crown Prince of Germany will not leave Lahore for Peshwar until 10th instant on account of dinner at Government House on the 9th instant.

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

Moslem League's Thanks to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 6.

Moulvi Mohamed Aziz Mirza, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, has wired as follows to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—I am directed by the Council of the All-India Moslem League to convey the most heartfelt thanks of the Indian Musalmans to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council for his just and statesmanlike act in proposing to prohibit the emigration of indentured labour to Natal, in view of the unjust attitude of the Colonial Government towards His Majesty's Indian subjects. The Council believes that this measure of retaliation will go a long way to open the eyes of the Colonies and prove to the world that the Imperial Government is ever ready to safeguard the interests of its Indian subjects ever against the British Colonies. The Council begs respectfully to congratulate His Excellency on this act, and looks upon it as a happy augury for the success of his term of office in India.

VICEROYAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House this morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to the Rajah of Kurupam, Sardar Partab Singh and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey this afternoon.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were the guests of Sir E. and Lady Baker at dinner to-night at Belvedere.

Lord and Lady Ashley St. Ledger and the Duc de Peneranda have left Government House.

Lord Hardinge has consented to become a patron of the Calcutta Club, which is the principal social meeting place of Indian and European members of society here.

AVIATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Mr. H[illegible]enry Jullerot gave his public display on a British biplane this afternoon at the maidan in front of the Racecourse Stands. The whole of the ground inside the Racecourse rails was kept clear by the military and police and the native crowd must have numbered between fifty and a hundred thousand. Some little delay occurred before the engines worked properly and the ascent was not made until well after half-past four. The aviator then circled the racecourse a couple of times and was about ten minutes in the air. A perfect roar of excitement went up from the crowd who sat on tikka garries and trees all round the course and the aviator was heartily cheered when he descended gracefully and easily to earth. Among the spectators were Lady Hardinge and Sir Edward, the Lieutenant Governor. Only the flight was made without taking any passenger, much to the disappointment of several people who were anxious to make an ascent.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

Mr. K. N. Sivaraja Pillay, B.A., Editor and Manager of the "Malabar Quarterly Review," Trivandrum, was charged before the First Class Magistrate under Section 64, Post Office Act, for alleged signing a false declaration.

The fact of the case is that copies of the "Malabar Quarterly Review" were supplied to Mr. Manimohan, I.C.S., District Judge, Cuddapah, unasked. They were refused and returned to the Editor. Then a copy of subsequent issues was sent by V. P. P. for Rs. 5 as subscription for one year. It was also returned refused and the Judge complained to the Postal authorities that he was troubled by a V. P. P. from the Editor when he had not ordered the Journal and even though he had once refused to receive the V. P. P.

Accused admitted all the documents in support of the prosecution, but pleaded he acted bona fide. The Editor was found guilty of the offence with which he was charged and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default simple imprisonment for five days. The fine was paid.

SHILLONG MAIL IN COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOHENDRANAGAR, JAN. 6.

At 6-30, the No. 4 down Shillong Mail collided with the No. 1 Up Passenger train in Mohendranagar station yard. Six passengers were slightly injured. Both the trains were detained and were late by 2 hours and 45 minutes.

EXPLOSION IN MOTOR LAUNCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 6,

Last night an explosion occurred on board the motor launch "Columbus," belonging to a Native firm by which three men were injured and two are missing. The tindal of the boat went in to the petrol room with a naked lamp which caused the accident and set the launch on fire. The injured men have been taken to the hospital. The launch has been badly damaged.

His Highness, the Nawab of Janjira, with a large retinue, is at Lucknow on a short visit.

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Government Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 5.

The report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for 1909-10, just issued, gives a summary of the various departmental administration reports issued by Government from time to time. The year under review was on the whole rather more prosperous than the one which preceded it. The season was a fair one and the price of food-grains showed a tendency to be slightly easier at the close of the year. Though there was little actual fall in prices, the gross revenue of the Presidency exceeded that of the previous year by fifty-five lakhs, while the total land revenue exceeded that of the previous year by over five lakhs.

Measures of general administration which are included under the head of "Protection" comprise the activities of the Government in the departments of Legislation and Administration of Justice. The most noteworthy fact in respect of the former is the expansion of Legislative Councils under the New Reforms Scheme, but a few Acts of general administrative importance were passed by the Legislature during the last official year in the administration of justice and maintenance of peace. The Government recorded that on the whole the country was tranquil and the people were loyal and contented.

The activity of administration in departments dealing with production and distribution was marked by the healthy impulse given by the Agricultural Department and the department of Industries. There was no special feature in the policy of the Government in regard to forests and fisheries of the province, mines and quarries manufactures and trade of the Presidency.

There is one interesting item recorded in a report which shows the extent to which this country is protected from the grave problem of poor relief and enactment and administration of Poor Law by State in India. During 1909-10, there were 3,428 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an aggregate income of over 14 lakhs. The majority of these were maintained by the general public and the remainder supported or aided by the Government and Local Boards. Most of these institutions were intended for travellers and in these in many cases cooked or uncooked food was provided as well as accommodation, nearly one-fifth of the total number was intended for the feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and Bairagis and about half that number for the relief of paupers. An average number of people in receipt of relief daily was equivalent roughly to one in every thousand of population, while nearly 12 1-2 million of persons were aided at all institutions in the course of the year.

Mahomedans obtained increased percentage of Government appointments (14.55 against 14.38 in the previous year) the proportion of Mahomedans to total population is only 6.42. But, though, in point of numbers they hold far more than their proportionate share of appointments, most of these are held by them in the lower grades by far the greater number being Police Constables on Rs. 8 to 12 a month.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Trial Begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

In the Kheddah case, to-day, before Mr. Justice Robinson and a Special Jury, further arguments were heard from Mr. De Glanville, Bar.-at-Law, for the defence, and Mr. Young appeared for the Crown. On the preliminary points raised yesterday, His Honour held that it was not necessary for him to consider and decide what might be the effect or prior proceedings assuming that they were illegal and overruled the objections taken by Council for the defence. Counsel then asked the Court to hold that on the record before it the charge against the accused Birch and Gupta was unsustainable. Before proceeding with the case to make a note to that effect on the record, both Birch and Gupta were charged with conspiracy, but there was not a single word in the whole proceedings of the Magistrate to implicate either of them and the prosecution had chosen to make them both accused persons so as to prevent them from opening their mouths in defence of Clark.

Mr. Young, for the Crown, submitted that there was ample evidence of conspiracy against both Birch and Gupta with Clark, upon which the jury ought to give opinion.

His Honour held that there was no ground made out for making the order proposed by Mr. De Glanville and the trial against all the three accused was proceeded with.

After the jury was empanelled, Mr. Young opened the case at great length and had not concluded at the rising of the Court for the day.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

There was a slight improvement in the plague mortality reported during the week ending 31st December, the figures being 8,802 against 9,096 reported during the previous week. The provincial figures were:—The United Provinces, 3,546 deaths; Bengal, 1,258; the Punjab, 1,238; Bombay, 1,040; the Central Provinces, 646; Madras, 302; Mysore, 296; Central India, 240; Hyderabad, 216; Burma, 86; Kashmir, 14; and the North-Western Frontier Provinces, 10.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has been visiting the Exhibition during the past few days, and was specially interested in the Machinery Hall, in the Agricultural Court.

Duration of aggregate flights up-to-date in aeroplane amount to 5 hours. 25 passengers have been carried to a total distance of fifty miles.

RANGOON BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 5.

The net profits of the Rangoon Bank for the last year amount to Rs. 1,68,553; dividend of 6 per cent. Rs. 48,000, to Reserve Fund Rs. 20,000, and to Reserve Fund Securities Depreciation Accounts, Rs. 20,000, and carry forward Rs. 12,553. Since the Bank commenced business in 1906, the net profits amount to Rs. 6,83,000.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE

The Prosecution Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JAN. 6.

The Dacca Conspiracy case commenced to-day before the Sessions Judge's Court at 11-30 a.m., in the spacious hall of the District Board premises. Armed Goorkha sentries were placed at every door and corner and the Pleaders and the parties were admitted on the District Magistrate's ticket. Messrs. Garth, Upton and Gupta appeared for the Crown and Pleaders Pyarilal Ghosh, Sarischandra Chatterjee, Sasankumar Bose, Bibucharan Guhal, Bankim Chandra Ghose, Maumatha Basu and several other Pleaders appeared for the defence. The only accused undefended was Bhridendra Nath Sen.

After the charge was read over, Lali Mohon Chatterjee, Principal Jagannath College, and Upendra Mukherjee, Teacher Training College, were elected assessors, after which Defence Pleader, Pyarilal Ghosh, intimated to the Court that Mr. C. R. Das was expected by to-day's mail and begged an adjournment until 2 p.m. which was granted.

The Court here rose.

LATER.

The Dacca Conspiracy case was resumed after 2 p.m. Upendra Chandra Gupta, Professor, Jagannath College, was selected assessor in the place of Lalitmohan Chatterjee, when C. R. Das, Counsel for the defence, arrived and proposed to take preliminary objections.

After the opening address Mr. Garth commenced his opening address. Counsel first explained the sections the accused are charged with. Then continuing said "Shortly after the partition of Bengal, Barrister Mr. P. Mitter, accompanied by Bepin Pal came, to Dacca. Bepin Pal and perhaps also P. Mitter had delivered highly inflamatory speeches as a result of which the Anusilan Samity was formed with Palin Behari Das at the head. A house was rented at Wari which formed the home of this society, which aimed at the deliverance of India from the Firingees by recruiting and preparing young people to wage war. It appears from the documents found in the Samity premises that the Samity had a cherished object and it is plain from the oaths of the Samity members and from their literature and other circumstances that it was in no way legal. Counsel then read the Samity oaths which enjoin implicit obedience to one leader who is no doubt Pulin and enjoin besides other things secrecy over all its workings and make all earthly concerns yield to the supreme object of the Samity. The oaths appeal to religion to inflame young persons to join the Samity. The whole tenour of the oaths indicate the dangerous character of the Samities. Next we have the rules of Samities which show something of military organisation and deal with lathi play, drill mock-fight, rigorous military discipline. The Samity also, we find, imparted education and granted free boarding and clothing also, only to those who were prepared to sacrifice life for their country and those who read in schools were not eligible for Samity education. Next we have "paridarshak" or rules for Inspectors, which also speak of vows and unity under one leader as absolutely necessary when the time for action would come. Further it also appears that the Samity ostensibly avowed no connection with the popular swadeshi movement. It had a much higher ideal, for their rules state that bycotting foreign goods is nothing unless foreigners themselves are expelled. The Samity also strictly excludes Mahomedans out of its pale and as being highly unreliable and treacherous as a race."

Next the Counsel having read out the paridarshak, dealt with "parwanas" or writs issued by the Samity authorities to the mofussil and various other rules of Samities and vil[illegible] Samities, when the lage notes prepared by the [illegible] Court adjourned for the day.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

Chief Assistant Educational Adviser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The "Empire" understands that the post of Chief Assistant to the Educational Adviser (London), has been offered to Dr. P. K. Roy, ex-Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, on a salary of £300 rising to £400 by annual increments of £20 and subject to six months' notice on either side.

SWADESHI CIGARETTES.

Factory Started in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 6.

A cigarette factory has been started in Rangoon, by the Burma Tobacco Company, where the cigarettes would be manufactured from Burmese tobacco. There are two machines turning out daily from one lakh to a lakh and a half cigarettes each.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Our London correspondent writes:—The British North Borneo Company which, as its new Chairman and Managing Director, Sir West Ridgeway, reminds us, is not a trading concern, gave a grand banquet at the Hotel Cecil the other night at which the principal guest was Lord Crewe. He was not present however in his capacity as Secretary of State for India; he received and accepted the invitation before the sudden retirement of Viscount Morley necessitated the recent Ministerial changes. The North Borneo Company which, to a large extent, owes its existence to the late Mr. W. C. Cowie, one of the most remarkable and certainly the most modest "Empire builder" I have ever known, is to be congratulated on having Sir West Ridgeway as its head. He evidently intends to make things hum and one of the first fruits of his appointments as the successor of Mr. Cowie is the selection of that distinguished ex-Indian Civilian, Sir Richard Dane, to visit North Borneo to see how the administration of the Company's extensive territories may be rendered more efficient for the great future that apparently awaits this most interesting corner of the Empire. I was very glad to hear the tribute paid to Sir Alfred Dent and his brother, Mr. Edward Dent, the latter of whom was present and sat on Lord Crewe's right. Having regard to its strategical position, it is, Lord Redesdale pointed out, very important that North Borneo should have been obtained for the British Empire. For that blessing we have to thank Sir Alfred and Mr. Edward Dent.

It is notified that the Secretary of State will, in the summer of 1911 make not less than 23 appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

(Continued from page 7).

THE INJURED POLICEMEN.

The policemen, dead and wounded, according to another witness, staggered out of the house and fell down in the street, all within a space of about twenty yards. The news of the affair was quickly taken to Bishopsgate Street Police Station, and urgent messages were also sent to the headquarters of the City Police and to the neighbouring police-stations connected with the Metropolitan Force. Within a comparatively short time Houndsditch was being patrolled by large forces of men, and all suspicious characters were questioned as to their doings that evening.

First aid was rendered to the injured men. Sergeant Bentley and Sergeant Bryant were conveyed on ambulances to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, while Sergeant Thomas Tucker, Police-Constable Choate and Police Constable Woodhams were taken to the London Hospital. Tucker's wounds were so severe that he died before reaching the hospital. Choate was in a very serious condition, and succumbed to his injuries at half past five next morning. Woodhams's injuries were sufficiently serious to require his detention. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital Sergeant Bentley was found to be suffering from bullet wounds in the neck and shoulders and dislocation injuries the next evening. Sergeant Bryant was also detained with a bullet wound in the left arm. He is progressing satisfactorily. Constable Woodhams is also making favourable progress.

ONE OF THE ASSASSINS SHOT.

Within a few seconds of the receipt of the information of the crime, detective officers left Bow Street Police-Station and stations in the East End in search of the criminals. On Saturday afternoon (Dec. 17) there was a development which had a direct bearing upon the outrage. Dr. Bernstein, of Commercial Road, Whitechapel, and a doctor from the London Hospital were summoned to render assistance to a man of about thirty years of age, whose names was afterwards given as Goldstein, at a house, No. 59 Grove Street, Commercial Road. They found the man in a dying condition The police were communicated with, and Chief-Inspector Ottway, Detective-Inspector Wensley, Detective Sergeant Lisson and other officers proceeded to the house. The rear of the house was guarded and three taxicabs were kept in waiting a short distance away. The front door was opened to the detectives, and the officers entered. A few minutes afterwards one of the taxicabs was ordered up, and three women were conducted out of the house and taken to Bishopsgate Street Police-Station. The other two cabs were then requisitioned, three men being placed in one and two in the other. They were accompanied by police officers to Bishopsgate Street Police-Station. Notwithstanding their hurried departure, it was noticed that they were of foreign appearance.

One of the women was a foreigner, named Rose Salinsky, who had been in attendance on the dead man during the last few hours of his life. Her knowledge of English was so limited that the services of an interpreter were necessary to enable her to make a statement to the police. She declared her innocence of complicity in the attempted robbery at Houndsditch, and said she did not live at 59 Grove Street, but called there to see a young woman who resided on the premises, and with whom she was friendly. She remained there until after midnight, which she heard men walking heavily upstairs as if with difficulty. Afterwards some men passed downstairs again and went away. Thinking there was something unusual, she and her friend looked in the front room upstairs and found a wounded man on the bed. Her friend ran away in horror, but she stayed and did what she could to attend to the man's injuries. During the morning he became so much worse that she sent for a doctor, and remained until the man died.

Some idea of the desperate character of the men whom the police are engaged in hunting down may be inferred from the preparations for resisting arrest which the dead man, whose wound is supposed to have been the result of an accident, had made. Under his pillow was a large Mauslicher magazine pistol containing seven cartridges ready for use, while near by were two fully-loaded magazine ready to be slipped into the revolver when the first magazine had been emptied. On a table by the bed was a cap full of ammunition, and in other parts of the room was found a quantity of ammunition for Mauser pistols, together with some rifle-cartridges. It is believed that the dead man's accomplices before leaving the room armed themselves with Mauser pistols and carried away a number of cartridges. A collection of Nihilistic literature was also found in the house, and it is thought that the burnt papers may have had reference to a Russian secret society. At the house in Exchange Buildings from which the thieves were conducting their operations there was also a formidable collection of burglar's tools, dynamite, and blow-pipes.

THE POLICE MEDAL.

The King has granted the Police Medal in the case of each of the five officers who were killed or wounded in the attempted capture of the armed burglar in Houndsditch. In the case of those who lost their lives the medal will be given to the widow or nearest relative. The two officers who were wounded have been promoted to the rank of sub-inspector and sergeant respectively.

At the Guildhall on Dec. 21 Sara Trassjonsky and Luba Milstein were charged with being accessories to the murder of the three dead officers. After evidence had been given as to the arrest of the prisoners they were remanded.

THREE MEN IN CUSTODY.

It was officially announced early this morning that three men who had been detained by the City Police in connection with the murder of three policemen in Houndsditch on December 16 had been positively identified as having been to 11, Exchange-buildings and two of them as the men who helped the head assassin from Exchange-buildings to 59, Grove-street, shortly after the murder.

All three will be formally charged early this morning and will be brought up at the Guildhall Police-court at the usual magisterial sitting.

It is officially stated that none of the three men detained answers to the description of "Peter the Painter" or Svaars, who are mentioned in the new official descriptions.

The further the police investigations are carried the more numerous appear to be the men involved in the Houndsditch burglary conspiracy.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEOPLE "WANTED."

The City Police have now issued a new and more complete description of the persons who are wanted for the murders of the three police officers at Exchange buildings, Houndsditch, on the night of December 16. The new notice which also announces the offer of a reward of £500, gives the following details of the persons wanted:—(1) A man named Fritz Svaars, lately residing at 59, Grove-street, Commercial-road, London, E., age about twenty-four or twenty-five, height 5ft. 8in. or 9in., complexion sallow, hair fair, medium moustache turned up at ends and lighter in colour than hair of head, eyes grey, nose rather small and slightly turned up, chin a little upraised, has a few small pimples on face, cheek-bones prominent, shoulders square, but bent slightly forward; dress, brown tweed suit (thin light stripes), dark melton overcoat (velvet collar, nearly new), usually wears a grey Irish tweed cap (red stripes), but has been sometimes seen wearing a "Trilby" hat; a locksmith, native of Libau, Russia. (2) A man known as "Peter the Painter," also lately residing at 59, Grove-street, Commercial-road, London, E., aged twenty-eight to thirty; height 5ft. 9in. or 10in., complexion sallow, hair and medium moustache black, clear skin, eyes dark, medium build, reserved manner; dress, brown tweed suit (broad dark stripes), black overcoat (velvet collar, rather old), black hard felt hat, black lace boots, rather shabby; believed to be a native of Russia. Both are Anarchists. (3) A woman, aged twenty-six to thirty; height 5ft. 4in., slim build, fairly full breasts, complexion medium, face somewhat drawn, eyes blue, hair brown; dress, dark three-quarter jacket and skirt, white blouse, large black hat (trimmed black silk), light-coloured shoes.

The notice is also printed in Yiddish and Russian, and is being distributed—with a photograph of the dead assassin "Gardstein"—broadcast throughout the country, and in Germany and Russia.

It will be observed that the number of "wanted" men is reduced from three to two, the "Yourka" of the previous notices being omitted.

The man Svaars, whose identity has been known to the police for some days but whose surname was only established yesterday, is described as one of the worst type of thieves. "He is an Anarchist, there is no doubt," said a prominent police official yesterday, "but he has only used his connection with the Anarchist organisation as a cover for his thieving operation."

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

AUSTRALIA.

A CONTRIVANCE TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A successful demonstration has been made at Sydney of a device for preventing railway collisions. An engine in entering an already occupied section automatically whistles, and if the engine-driver fails an electric controller automatically applies the brakes. The invention undoubtedly prevents collisions between trains going either in the same or in opposite directions, and whether on single or on double lines. The inventor claims that the controller also deals with derailments at points of curves, and completely eliminates the human factor from accidents.

VICTORIAN LOAN BILL.

The Victorian Legislative Assembly on Tuesday passed the second reading of the Government Loan Bill, which provides for the issue of a loan of £2,000,000, in inscribed stock or debentures, with a sinking fund of half per cent. The proceeds of the loan are allocated as follows:—£1,300,000 to railway purposes £420,000 to irrigation and water supply, and £200,000 to other public works. It is not contemplated to expend more than two-thirds of the proceeds during the ensuing 12 months. A proviso is inserted giving a "minimum" wage of 8s. a day to men engaged on railway construction work.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The High Court has unanimously declared the Seamen's Compensation Act to be invalid.

NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCE.

The loan expenditure proposed by the New South Wales Government on account of public works and other services during the current year amounts to £4,933,000, of which £1,893,600 is required for the completion of works already begun under the sanction of Parliament. The new expenditure includes the following items:—Railway equipment and the construction of new railways and tramways, £2,077,000; closer settlement £350,000; State brick-works, £50,000; and the resumption of additional lands in the Barren Jack irrigation area, £75,000.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CARDSHARPING SCANDAL.

The Berlin judicial authorities have applied for the extradition of Count Gisbert Wolff-Metternich upon a charge of confederacy with international cardsharpers, who are alleged fraudulently to have "won" several hundred pounds from a German officer named Backhaus by unfair play in a London hotel some months ago. The Count was arrested last week. All efforts to secure his release have failed, and he will probably be handed over to the Berlin judicial authorities immediately. Countess Wolff-Metternich better known by her professional name of Claire Wallentin, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by severing the main artery of her left arm. Her condition is not dangerous.

CANADA.

THE CABINET.

The reports with regard to Mr. Fielding's health are still conflicting. He is expected home for Christmas, and will attend several meetings of the Cabinet. It is also hoped that he will participate in the trade negotiations at Washington in January, and will then return to his seat in Parliament.—Sir Louis Jette, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, will, it is reported, resign shortly, and will be succeeded by Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine. Mr. Brodeur will be succeeded in the Cabinet by Mr. Belans, of Beauce.

A BANK SUSPENSION.

The Farmers' Bank of Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, has suspended payment, and, as the law provides, the Bankers' Association has appointed a curator and has taken charge of its affairs. The bank had 30 branches, and its shares were almost entirely in the hands of people in the towns and villages of Ontario, who held from one to ten shares. The capital subscribed was £195,960, of which £112,475 was paid up. The institution was never very strong. It had not sufficient capital to begin business, or the necessary strength to compete with older and more prosperous institutions.

STRIKE RIOTS IN WINNIPEG.

A street car strike in Winnipeg is assuming a grave aspect. Mobs have been attacking moving cars and throwing missiles. A number of shots have been exchanged.

CHINA.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

An edict has been issued rejecting the proposals of the Assembly for the substitution of a Cabinet for the Grand Council. This is the first sign that the Government, which has hitherto been giving way before the popular movement, intends at last to make a stand against it. The National Assembly has replied by appointing a committee to draw up a fresh memorial, impeaching the Grand Councillors individually, again emphasizing the necessity of the Grand Council's being made responsible to the people, and adding that otherwise the Assembly will dissolve. The new memorial has been rejected as not being strong enough, and a fresh one is being drafted.—Some 2,000 students at Tien-tsin on Tuesday marched to the Viceregal Yamen and demanded that the viceroy should support a petition to the Throne for the immediate summoning of a Parliament. The Viceroy agreed to place their views in the proper quarter.

RUSSO-CHINESE CONFLICT.

It is reported that the Chinese police on December 14, attempted to arrest two Russian officers and two Cossacks en route from Blagoveshchensk to Sakhalin-Ula, near Aigun, where the relations of the Russians and Chinese have been bitter since 1898. The captain escaped and returned next day, accompanied by 200 Cossacks, for the purpose of releasing the colonel and Cossacks, who were confined in the police guard-house. The Chinese refused to deliver up the prisoners, and a conflict ensued. Many were wounded, but there were no killed. The prisoner were released, and the Russian force returned to Blagoveshchensk. An official Chinese statement now explains that the Russian officers and men were intoxicated and creating a disturbance, and that their arrest was imperative.

CRETE.

RENEWED AGITATION.

The Christian population of Crete have held a meeting and their representatives have handed to the Consuls a communication asserting that they will not suffer any restriction of the rights already acquired, and mentioning that since 1897 all communications of the Powers have referred to suzerain rights only, which have themselves been to some extent qualified by the right conferred upon the King of the Hellenes to indicate his choice of a High Commissioner for Crete. The people now declare that they are determined to undergo every sacrifice to obtain the fulfilment of the promises of the Powers contained in their Note of October, 1908. The Assembly on Monday adopted a resolution expressing the profound affliction of the Cretan people and protesting against the latest decision of the Powers, together with the hope that the protecting Powers would not look on and see their protegés perish in consequence of this decision. The Mahomedan Deputies left the sitting in silence.

DENMARK.

M. ALBERTI SENTENCED.

M. Alberti, the former Minister of Justice in Denmark, who was charged with misappropriating public funds mainly in connexion with the Zealand Peasants' Savings Bank, has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and to pay the costs of the defence and prosecution, which each amount to 1,500 kronen.

FRANCE.

The Seine is still rising, though somewhat more slowly than had been anticipated.—The agitation against the death sentence on Durand, the trade unionist leader, continues.—The Government proposes to lay down next year two Dreadnought battleships, which will in all essential particulars be the counter-parts of the Jean Bart and the Courbet.—Gaston Wache de Koo was sentenced at the assizes on Monday to ten years' imprisonment for killing his mother, a wealthy woman, in a fit of rage on hearing unexpectedly that she had married a Hungarian banker named Hajos.

THE CHAMBER AND THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The French Chamber on Tuesday considered a motion for the reinstatement of the railway servants, some 2,000 in number, who were dismissed in connexion with the recent strike. M. Briand once more explained the action and the attitude of the Government, and said that in the interests of public discipline and public order it was impossible to extend anything in the nature of a general amnesty to the dismissed strikers. A vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 354 votes to 106. The Government has shown practical interest in the grievances of the railwaymen, and M Briand has personally interviewed the representatives of the great railway companies to secure an improvement in their position.

PARIS AS A SEAPORT.

A Bill has been laid on the table of the Chamber, signed by 227 members, for the construction of a maritime canal from Paris to Rouen, thus making the capital a seaport, M. Lebouecq, who leads the movement, estimates that a canal of this kind would yield a substantial profit in its second year, and that Paris as a seaport would be able to wrest from London and Antwerp a considerable proportion of the Southern European trade. The canal scheme is favoured by some on the ground that it would form an effective safeguard against a recurrence of floods in the metropolitan area. The scheme would probably cost not less than from 320,000,000f to 350,000,000f., and it seems improbable that it will be approved.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

M. Isvolsky, the new Russian Ambassador, after formally presenting his credentials to President Fallieres, expressed his gratification at having the opportunity conveying "the sentiments of sincere and unchangeable friendship which my august Sovereign entertains towards France and towards the person of the President of the French Republic." M. Isvolsky added:—His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to instruct me to devote all my energies to the maintenance and to the constant consolidation of the intimate ties which unite Russia and France, and which constitute not only a safeguard of the reciprocal interests of the two allied countries, but likewise a valuable guarantee of the preservation of the general peace.

THE COMING CENSUS.

Circular instructions have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior providing for the general census of the population, which is to be held on Sunday, March 5. Among other questions contained in the "bulletin individual," or census paper, are the following:—"If out of work how long? Is the fact of your unemployment due to sickness?" The population of France at the last census in March 1906, amounted to 39,252,245. The population of Paris amounted to 2,763,393, an increase of less than 50,000 inhabitants, compared with the returns in 1901. There were 14 other cities with a population of over 100,000, the largest of which was Marseilles, with 517,498 inhabitants. The number of aliens in France amounted to 1,009,415 persons.

GERMANY.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR CLAIMS.

The British Government has declined to deal with any of the German claims for compensation arising out of the South African War that were brought before the British Commissions established in South Africa at the time. A German proposal to refer the matter to the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague has been refused.

HOLLAND.

General Cool, the Minister of War, has tendered his resignation on account of the States General carrying a motion providing that the pay of the officers should not be raised until their pensions had been increased.

HONDURAS.

UNSUCCESSFUL REVOLT.

On Friday last week Colonel Albarado, of the Honduras Army, started an insurrection against President Davila at Alianns, on the Salvador frontier. The insurgents were, however, dispersed by Government troops and several of them crossed the frontier, including Colonel Albarado, who was summoned to the Salvador capital by the President.

ITALY.

THE FRANCHISE.

The new Franchise Bill of the Government, which was promised before Christmas, extends the franchise to all citizens who can read and write, though requiring voters to pass certain test as proof of their ability. The exercise of the vote is obligatory, and omission to vote is punishable by fines of 25 lire (£1) in the first instance, to be increased if the offence is repeated. The Socialist Party has attacked the Government for the obligatory clause, declaring that such clauses, "threaten the liberty of conscience of citizens, and are in substance illiberal."

MADEIRA.

THE CHOLERA.

Communication between Lisbon and Madeira is being carried on by a steamer fitted up with every requirement as a hospital ship, which will as far as possible, maintain a weekly service.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Guerrero continues to be held by the revolutionaries and it is evident that the revolution in Northern Mexico still remains unquelled. A troop train which left Chihuahua on Saturday with 500 men to reinforce General Navaro at Pedernales was shot to pieces by insurgents in a mountain trap known as the Malpaso. It is officially stated that 21 men were killed and 42 wounded while ten are missing. The insurgents losses are unknown. Among the wounded on the Government side is Colonel Guzman, commanding the detachment.

PORTUGAL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is expected that the National Assembly will be convened in April and that the Provisional Government will then give an account of their work and defend their decrees, asking for a Bill of Indemnity. After the National, called the Constituent, Assembly has voted the Constitution it will be known as the Legislative Chamber, superseding the old bicameral Parliament. The present number of Deputies will be increased from 155 to 200, with election every three years. The Legislative Chamber will elect the President of the Republic, who will remain in office for five years and not be eligible for re-election. The President will also be the chief executive officer of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Our Lisbon Correspondent states that in justice to the Provisional Government it must be admitted that they have done their best to carry out their plan of reforms. They have abolished all laws of exception whereby any individual could be arrested on suspicion without trial; they have made rents payable monthly in advance instead of seven and a half months in advance, as hitherto; they have recognized the right of workers to strike, with some restrictions; they have reduced municipal dues on food, and they have put into force other popular measures of general utility. Tranquility still reigns throughout the country.

RUSSIA.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

One outcome of the Sensational revision of the Artillery Administration is the arrest of M. Meyer, who until three years ago was headed of Gun-Department of the Government Obukhoff Steel and Iron Foundry. His correspondence has been seized. M. Meyer had extensive relations with English, French, German, and American firms. Several other persons who have been connected with him at different times have also been arrested.

THE WEATHER.

The Dnieper has risen three and a half metres, and on the left bank the villages are in danger of being overwhelmed by the ice-floes and floods. A number of craft big and little, have been swept away, and many small boats and timber rafts have been broken up. The water is still rising. The snow has disappeared throughout Russia, except in the extreme north.

UNREST AMONG STUDENTS.

The University and other higher educational establishments continue in a state effervescence. Lectures and examinations are suspended, and meetings of students and police incursions are of daily occurrence. This state of things prevails not only in St. Petersburg, but at all scholastic centres. Arrests, fines, and imprisonments would seem to be unavailing, the students being resolved, at whatever cost to protest against alleged barbarities inflicted on political prisoners. Committees have been appointed to discuss "active resistance," and, to judge from the past, this form of retaliation will shrink from no measures, however desperate.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ONE VOTE, ONE RIFLE.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Rand Pioneers on Saturday night General Lord Methuen heartily thanked Mr. Steyn for his recent speech at Vrede, in which he placed defence in the forefront of South Africa's responsibilities, and emphasized the need for a burgher force comprising all the able bodied men of the country, as they could no longer expe Great Britain to protect the country. Mr. Steyn in the speech also urged that South Africa's motto should be not only "One vote one value," but also "One vote one rifle."

THE TAX ON DIAMOND MINES.

In the Union House of Assembly on Saturday the Bill embodying the 10 per cent. tax on the profits of Cape and Orange Free State diamond mines passed its second reading.

INDIAN LABOUR.

Mr. Sauer, Minister of Railways, stated that 3,500 Indians were employed on the Natal railways. It was impossible to dismiss them immediately owing to the dislocation of traffic which such a step would involve, but no more Indians would be employed, as the Government was not recruiting labour in India.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE SHIPPING CONTROVERSY.

Sir John Anderson has presented to the Legislative Council a statement concerning the shipping ring controversy. Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, had cabled that the members of the shipping conference were not prepared to bind themselves as to future arrangements, but were willing to discuss the situation. Mr. Harcourt did not regard the answer as satisfactory, but suggested that the enforcement of the Freight and Steamship Law should be postponed for six months. The Governor has agreed, and will leave for home in April to discuss the matter.

TURKEY.

TAX POLITICAL SITUATION.

For newspapers have been suppressed, and Fuad Shukri, Secretary of the Democratic party, has been exiled by order of the Court-martial sitting by virtue of the state of siege. The newspaper "Jeune Turc," has been authorized to reappear.

UNITED STATES.

RAILWAY RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down a decision unfavourable to the railroads on the application of the so-called "long and short haul" rule to export and import rates, holding that inland export and import rates are subject to the provisions of the amended Interstate Commerce Law and that the Commission has therefore the right to decide as to the reasonableness of such rates in any given instance.

EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

As the result of an explosion at the power-house of the New York Central Railroad, near the Grand Central Station, New York, on Monday morning, 14 persons were killed, and the injured are variously estimated at from 70 to 200. Hundreds of buildings were shaken as by an earthquake, and it is thought that there is a danger that some of them will fall, as several have large cracks in the walls. The entire side of the power-house was blown out and fell into the street. The damage is estimated at £100,000. According to an official explanation of the disaster an incoming train struck the buffers to hard and shattered a large gas-pipe. An enormous quantity of gas escaped, and was ignited by an electric spark from a short circuit.

MR. TAFT AND MILITARISM.

In a speech at a banquet of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes President Taft said:—

The people of this country will never consent to the maintenance of a standing army which military experts will pronounce sufficiently large to cope in battle with the standing armies of the Greater Power should they get by our Navy, avoid our coast defences and descend upon our coast. If this leaves us in a position of helplessness, so be it.

MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Mr John Rockefeller has made a final donation of 10,000,000 dolls. (£2,000,000) to Chicago University, making a total of approximately 35,000,000 dolls. given by him to this institution.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA.

The second annual general meeting of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, which was inaugurated at Leeds a year ago, was held at the University College, Gower Street, on Dec. 20. The chair was taken by Professor Arthur Smithells, of Leeds, the President, who briefly welcomed the members of the Guild and the visitors.

Dr. C. A. Addison, M.P., the President of the London Section, spoke upon the organisation of the native medical profession in India. Some time ago, certain grievances of the assistant surgeons and hospital assistants were brought to the notice of the authorities. He fully supported the claim that their intial pay should be increased, having regard to the fact that their opportunities for private practice were few in the early years of their service. He also considered that for the departmental examination at the end of seven and fourteen years' study leave on pay should be granted. Another grievance was the frequency of transfers from one district to another, which interfered with the building up of a private practice.

These matters were, however, entirely apart from the much larger question whether the hospital assistant and assistant surgeon class should be retained as a pensionable Government service. Of course, if the service was abolished it would not be with retrospective effect. The idea that hospital posts and appointments in the service should be given to men on their merits had much to recommend it.—(Cheers)—and he believed that Lord Morley had expressed himself sympathetically on this subject. The objection had been raised that the abolition of a pensioned service would diminish the disciplinary authority of the district medical officers and the heads of hospitals; and he felt that there was a certain force in this argument. But what was necessary was to provide sufficient scope for Indian medical men to encourage an altogether high standard of medical education. There should be better openings for Indians of sufficient medical eminence to hold professional appointments. It was manifest that the adequate spread of medical education in India must be mainly through the agency of Indian medical men. (Cheers.)

The annual report read by Mr. Paniker, hon. secretary, announced a membership of 156 Indians, all in this country with the exception of fifteen members in India.

Professor Smithells was re-elected president; Mr. M. A. R. Paniker (Leeds University) hon. general secretary; and Mr. Mohsin Ali (Manchester University) hon. treasurer.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Guild took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel at night. Professor Smithells presided, and the company included Sir Alfred Keogh, Director of the College of Science and Technology; Sir Edward Thorpe, vice-president of the Chemical Society; Mr. K. G. Gupta, member of the India Council: Mr. A. M. Jwanjee, member of the East Africa Legeislative Council; Dr. C. A. Addison, M. P.; Mr. K. J. Mackenzie; Mr. W. F. Reid, president of the Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. F. G. Parker, Principal of the Leathersellers' Technical College; Mr. T. H. Middleton, of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. T. W. Arnold, Adviser of Indian Students; Mr. M. Coldstream, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Latif, Mr. Unik, Mr. Jelal M. Shah, Mr. A. K. Menon, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, and Mr. M. A. R. Paniker (hon. secretary).

The Chairman, in proposing the toas of "India," said that his association with the work of the Guild had greatly deepened his interest in that vast country, and a sense of the very enormous responsibilities we had undertaken there. There were great number of varying prescriptions for the ills of India. But there was one prescription in which people of all schools were united—namely, that the prosperity and happiness of India must depend in large degree upon the development of her industrial resources and upon the establishment of a system of education by which the enormous intellectual force of the country could be directed to the enlightened pursuit of the industrial arts there. It was to that work that the Guild hoped to make a modest contribution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jiwanjee and Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy replied to the toast, and the latter referred to the awakening of Moslem interest in economic development.

Mr. Middleton, giving the toast of "The Guild," said that it had been organised in a truly scientific manner. When he went out to India more than twenty years ago to assist in the organisation of agricultural teaching in the Baroda State scientific agriculture was in its infancy in India, but in the intervening years there had been such good progress that India was now as well equipped in that direction as this country.

Dr. Addison, M.P. and Mr. Jelal M. Shah replied.

Mr. W. F. Reid replying to the toast of "The Learned Societies," proposed by Mr. A. K. Menon, said that he hoped that before long a branch of the Society of Chemical Industry would be established in India.

THE GERMAN "SPY" CASE.

Trial of Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon.

Lieut. Brandon, R. N., and Capt. Trench, Royal Marine Light Inf., appeared on Dec. 21, before the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig to answer a charge of espionage at Borkum and elsewhere in August last. The trial was held before thirteen Judges in the great oak-panelled hall of the Imperial Court Buildings.

The real evidence was documentary. It consisted of papers found in Capt. Trench's room in an hotel at Emden, letters to him from the unknown person named "Reggie" in London, which were sent to Capt. Trench, care of the Post Office, Delfzyl, Holland, delivered to the German authorities by the Dutch postal officials at the request of Capt. Trench, who believed it to be best to make a clean breast as far as he could.

The prisoners, who were both dressed in black, took their places at ten minutes to nine o'clock, and ten minutes later Dr. Menge, the presiding Judge, opened the sitting. Dr. Arthur Zweigert, the Imperial Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon were represented by Judicial Counsellor von Gordon. The prisoners were then formally interrogated by the Court. They gave their replies in German, and their demeanour was calm throughout.

Lieut. Brandon, in reply to the Court, said that he was in the Admiralty Survey Service. He had never travelled abroad with Capt. Trench before. He intended to collect information and place it at the disposal of a third person. The President: Who was this person? Lieut. Brandon: I will call him "Reggie," though that is not the person's name. The President: You do not wish to designate "Reggie" more nearly?—No.

Capt. Trench was then examined. He said: "The plan originated with me. I first came to Denmark. Lieut. Brandon was then still in London."

A NAVAL "BAEDEKER."

The President then inquired into the identity of a person who figures under the name of "Charles" in one of the letters of the case. Lieut. Brandon had said that he meant himself. This Capt. Trench confirmed, adding that the "John Birch" who figured in their correspondence referred to himself. Capt. Trench: "'Reggie' is connected with the Intelligence Bureau of the Admiralty." Pressed further on the point Capt. Trench refused to say what that connection was. Questioned as to the report on Cuxhaven, Capt. Trench said: I wrote it while in England. It was compiled from a book—a sort of naval Baedeker. I do not wish to say how I got the book. It cannot be bought. Only officers can get it. Capt. Trench said he had arranged to meet Lieut. Brandon at Brunsbuettel. He himself had made a tour of the mouth of the Elbe, and had observed the position of the searchlight and batteries at Friedrichsort. At Neustein he had only noted the presence of some guns. Capt. Trench told the Judge that at Brunsbuettel he "received a list of questions. I answered those with reference to certain small quick-firing guns." Questioned with reference to certain photographs of Cuxhaven, Lieut. Brandon declared he did not know it was forbidden to take photographs at the place indicated and he had seen no notice forbidding it. Lieut. Brandon informed the Judge that he had list of questions to answer with regard to Cuxhaven. Asked why he noted his observations on postcards and if the cards were sent to England, Capt. Trench denied that he had forwarded the cards. It was merely as a matter of convenience that he made notes on cards.

Counsel for the defence here mentioned the novel, "The Riddle of the Sands," relating to espionage on the German North Sea coast in which a church tower is mentioned. This book Capt. Trench said he had read three times.

Questioned regarding Lieut. Kall, of the British Navy, Capt. Trench said he knew nothing of a commander of the same name. It may be mentioned that a letter in cipher from the Lieutenant addressed to Lieut. Brandon was found among the accused's papers. Capt. Trench denied that this letter was from the Director of the Intelligence Bureau of the Admiralty.

Capt. Taegard described the functions of the British Intelligence Bureau.

Capt. Trench said he had made observations of the depth of the water and other matters off the Island of Juist.

Lieut. Brandon said: I made my journey partly for health and partly for the sake of the sea bathing.

Capt Trench said he had studied Danish in Denmark. He refused to answer a question as to whether he wanted to spy in Denmark. The President: You went to Borkum together and there separated. You did not go about together. Capt. Trench: We went together to see the searchlight and became separated. Lieut. Brandon: The light was working. I came to a wire fence. I knew I ought not to go over. I did so and went to the gun positions, where I was arrested. Capt Trench: I had been to the battery previously alone, and then told Lieut. Brandon that he ought to go there. I desire to tell the whole truth to-day. The President: Very commendable of you? "I got into the battery, having been separated accidentally from Lieut. Brandon. I came out and met Lieut. Brandon. I told him to go in, which he did. Lieut. Brandon was then arrested."

It appeared from the questions and answers which then passed that the next day the police called on Capt. Trench and interrogated him. Capt. Trench gave them some papers. The police allowed the two British officers to meet and converse together in English. At that meeting, which was attended by police, Lieut. Brandon, speaking in English, told Capt. Trench, who had at that time not been arrested, what he had seen in the battery in order that the captain might communicate the information to "Reggie."

Lieut. Brandon at this stage of the proceedings definitely refused to say anything more about the identity of "Reggie." Capt. Trench declined to say anything at all about the second journey mentioned in the letter from Reggie, which he had planned. Lieut. Brandon: "Reggie" is a personal friend of mine. "Sunburnt London" is his private telegraphic address.

Dr. Zweigert, the imperial prosecutor, interrupted the further development of the examination of the prisoners by requesting that as far as possible the proceedings should be public. The President stated before the Court rose at noon that he agreed to the proposal of the imperial prosecutor that the case should be conducted as far as possible with open doors. On the resumption of the case, Capt. Taegert was called for the prosecution to give evidence bearing upon the military value of the notes and observations made by the prisoners. The notes found as to the length and width of the landing-stages and depth of water at Sylt, Amrum, and other islands were, he said, undoubtedly military information intended to facilitate a landing. According to the accused, these notes were intended for an English naval book to be used in times of peace. English warships had, however, never been there in time of peace, and there could be no object in compiling notes of this kind. Therefore, in the opinion of the witness, the notes "could only be intended for use in time of war."

The notes made by Capt. Trench with regard to Sylt were then read out but in passages, figures and names were omitted. "Breakwaters, coal sheds, coal-stores here. There are no cranes. Railway lines by bridge—bridge by yards long by yards wide. Cement wall all round promenade. Wells in all villages. Indifferent roads. White reefs not visible at flood tide." Other documents were found containing questions regarding landing bridges and landing stations on Norderney. Some of the questions had the answers written against them.

The position of the searchlights at Kiel was also asked for, and, in addition to the searchlights, the position of the howitzer battery was also marked on the map. Capt. Taegert stated that he had examined the measurements and found them extraordinarily accurate. It was the same in the case of Wangeroog, of which very close measurements had been taken which, in the opinion of Capt. Taegert, were prejudicial to the interests of national defence. Lieut. Brandon's notes on this place were as follows:—"Landing piers so high, so long, so broad. Milk and eggs come from the mainland. Only five buildings on the west side. Seen no building which can contain mines. The beacon furthest out is occupied and has telegraphs."

THE SENTENCE.

The trial was concluded the other day. Both officers were found guilty of attempting to convey to the British Admiralty information the disclosure of which involved danger to German national security and were sentenced to four years' detention in a fortress. Under the regulations the officers will be permitted considerable freedom and relaxation.

The principle speech for the prosecution was delivered by Dr. Richter, the Second Law Officer of the Empire, and lasted an hour and three-quarters. It was remarkable for its ability and eloquence and for the determination with which counsel sought to prove the responsibility of the Intelligence Department of the British Admiralty for the journey of Brandon and Trench.

The Attorney-General, who followed, demanded a severe sentence, but admitted extenuating circumstances under five heads. Counsel for the defence confined themselves in the main to technical arguments directed towards disproving the secrecy of the information obtained, except in the case of Borkum, and demanded a nominal sentence of detention in a fortress.

THE KAISER'S INTEREST.

Berlin, Dec. 23.

By special orders the Kaiser was kept promptly and minutely informed of the progress of the trial for attempted espionage of Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon. The Emperor has taken the liveliest personal interest in the case since the English officers' arrest, and discussed the matter with Lord Roberts, when the latter came to Berlin to announce the accession of the King in the first week in September.

I learn that all arrangements were completed by the Englishmen's counsel for an instant appeal to the Kaiser for commutation in the event of a sentence of penal servitude being passed. The formal preliminaries had actually been arranged with the chief of the Emperor's staff, Herr von Valentini, and had the contingency arisen his Majesty's clemency would have been invoked within an hour of the verdict. The actual sentence of four years' detention in a fortress was considered to render such an appeal unnecessary.

The German Press states that Lieutenant Brandon is partly of German extraction. It is said that his mother who was named Lyon and who belongs to an old Frankfort banking family lived in Fulda (Hesse) until her marriage with the lieutenant's father in London.

Except in incorrigibly Anglophobe journals like the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" and the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," the result of the Leipzig trial affords dignified comment in the German Press.

Most of the newspapers praise the fine bearing of the English officers before the Supreme Court, and find that their punishment is just and adequate. In more than one article the opinion is voiced that dangerous as their activity may have been for the security of the German Empire, Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon have acted the parts of gentlemen and officers.

The "Lokalanzeiger" which enjoys intimate official connections, says:—

Nowhere will the verdict be found severe or unjust. The whole world has heard the story of the shrewdly-executed espionage campaign. The Attorney-General's conviction that the captured English officers were bent upon exploring our North Sea coast for the purpose of a hostile landing—moreover, a landing before the official commencement of war, or, in other words, a cold-blooded raid in the midst of profound peace rests upon compelling facts and not on idle fantasies. We hope foreign nations will not lightly overlook this instructive trial and will preserve as henceforth from the accusation that Germany harbour secret plans menacing the world's peace. Trench and Brandon will not lack successors, but our military and naval authorities will have failed to derive the proper warning. That English officers caught spying in Germany have been treated as honourable men only does us honour. The political results of the Borkum affair, it is to be hoped will outlive the damage which our defensive works in the North Sea have temporarily suffered.

RAINS AND FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 23.

The outlook in the Thames Valley is more favourable, and although the floods are still serious the reports received indicate a perceptible subsidence. In Duke Street, Henley, says a correspondent on Dec. 19, some of the shops have three to four feet of water in their basements, Traffic to Remenham is completely stopped, owing to the depth of water along the road leading from Henley. The floods have caused a good deal of distress.

At Maidenhead the flood has risen a few inches, but is practically at a standstill, and it is hoped that it will show signs of subsidence. A great number of houses are inundated, and as most of these are occupied by poor people, and there is much distress, and relief is being organised. The ordinary supplies of drinking-water are cut off, as the taps common to batches of buildings are under water. The Corporation are, however, distributing drinking-water by means of watercarts, and vessels are lowered from upper windows to secure supplies. They are also providing planks or staging for tenants' use in their houses so that they may move from room to room and get to punts and conveyances. Bridge Road is still deeply under water and boats and punts are in use there and along the adjacent roads.

A telegram from Windsor states that the Eton playing fields are entirely submerged. In the Slough district the tributaries of the Thames have overflowed and many acres of land are under water. The floods in the Lower Thames Valley have subsided a little, and it is hoped that the bul

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

End of the Election.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

THE new Parliament is now complete. The Government are confirmed in power with a majority of 126. The General Election in January gave them a majority of 124, which at the Dissolution had become 122, owing to Sir J. D. Rees having changed sides. The Ministerialists have gained two seats on balance, the Unionists having last two seats in Ireland—Dublin County, South and Mid-Tyrone. There is no parallel in our history for this Election. There is one instance of two General Elections in a year; but no case where a dissolution has resulted in sending parties back to the House of Commons practically as they were before the appeal to the people.

STATE OF PARTIES.

Liberals	272	
Labour Members	42	398
Nationalists	75	
Independent Nationalists	8	
Unionists	272	252
Total returned	670	
Ministerial majority		126
Net Ministerial gain		2
Counting on a division		4
Converting the Ministerial majority of 122 in the last Parliament into a Ministerial majority of		126

The following are the Independent Nationalists eight in number: Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. M. Healy (Cork City), Mr. E. Crean (Cork, S. E.), Mr. D. D. Sheehan (Cork, Mid) Mr. J. Gilhooly (Cork, W.) Mr. P. Guiney (Cork, S.), Mr. Moreton Frewen (Cork, N. E.), and Mr J. Walsh (Cork, S.). All the Independents it will be seen are elected by Cork constituencies and they hold all but one of the Cork seats. Captain Donelan who has been re-elected for East Cork, is the Nationalist Abdiel in that county. The Nationalist Party are four to the good; they have won two seats from the Unionists and two members who were Independents in the last Parliament, Mr. J. Mckean and Mr. L Gianell, have now joined their ranks. The only double return to the new Parliament is that of Mr. R. Hazleton, who not only defeated Mr. T. M. Healy in North Louth, but was also returned for North Galway.

As at the Dissolution, the number of Liberals and of Unionists returned is the same, but their totals are now 272 each instead of 274. The Labour Party are 42 in number instead of 40 having made a net gain of one seat at the expense of the Opposition (winning four and losing three) and having won West Fife from the Liberals. Mr. J. Ward has been classified as a Liberal, as he has not signed the constitution of the Labour Party.

THE AGGREGATE VOTE.

The following tables show the total number of votes cast for Ministerial and Opposition candidates in all the contested elections in the borough and county constituencies in England, Scotland, and Wales, with the exception of the three county divisions in which there was a contest between Liberal and Labour candidates, and where there was no Unionist candidate. For the purposes of the calculation Ministerial has been taken to include Labour and Socialist candidates and also the Nationalist member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool and the "Prohibitionist" candidate at Dundee. In two-member constituencies where there were four candidates the figures taken are one-half the total of the votes cast respectively for the Ministrial and Opposition candidates, but where one candidate opposed two candidates either of the same or of allied political complexion the total votes cast for both his opponents have been devided by two. The 22 votes in St. Pancras East and the 35 in Glasgow (Camlachie) recorded for Woman Suffrage candidates have been ignored in the table:—

DECEMBER.

	Boroughs. Min.	Boroughs. Opp.	Counties. Min.	Counties. Opp.
England.	935,330	909,496	1,171,491	1,018,387
Wales ...	42,679	31,907	64,876	32,902
Scotland.	134,955	99,653	176,317	189,920
Totals ...	1,112,964	1,041,056	1,412,634	1,191,209

Total Ministerial vote 2,525,648
Total Opposition vote 2,232,265

At the General Election in January last the votes cast were as shown below:—

	Boroughs. Min.	Boroughs. Opp.	Counties. Min.	Counties. Opp.
England...	1,085,652	1,048,329	1,478,584	1,172,46
Wales ...	62,711	35,831	143,577	61,29
Scotland..	161,094	103,860	223,87	150 7 8
Totals ..	1,312 457	1,188,021	1,842,487	1,664,490

Total Ministerial vote 3,155,444
Total Opposition vote 2,852,511
Decrease in Ministerial vote in December as compared with January 29,796
Decrease in Opposition vote in December as compared with January 620,246

The following table shows the total votes recorded in the borough and county constituencies of Great Britain. In the case of two member constituencies, owing to the difficulty of determining the extent of cross-voting, the votes actually cast are reckoned, without division. The votes given for Woman Suffrage and "Prohibitionist" candidates are ignored:—

	Liberal	Labour.	Unionist.
England	1,883,709	287,077	2,053,276
Wales	82,816	36,621	60,284
Scotland	300,953	18,605	244,872
Tota's	2,266,378	342,303	2,358,430

Adding the Socialist vote, 11,594, and the Nationalist vote in Liverpool, 2,458, the aggregate Ministerial vote is ..... 2,623,133 U. 2,358,430

PERMANENCE OF POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE.

Those who have referred back to previous Parliaments know that the present position of parties very nearly approaches that of 1895, when there were 332 Liberals and 247 Conservatives. But, probably, few are aware that the present political complexion of Great Britain (let alone Ireland) is almost identical, seat for seat, with what it was after the General Election of 1885. That is to say that after all the political turmoil of well- nigh a generation after all the controversies that have raged and torn parties as under we have got back to where we were just twenty-five years ago. With comparatively few exceptions, the constituencies that were Conservative then are still Conservative and the Liberal ones are Liberal still.

A few instances will show to what a remarkable extent this is so. Of the great towns, the following are, Mr. W. Little, of Richmond Gardens, W., points out in the "Observer," identically the same in representation, seat for seat; Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, Hull; while the following are different: Manchester and Salford, Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Edinburgh Glasgow. Liverpool then, as now, was the Mecca of Conservatism.

The following two-member boroughs are the same as in 1885: Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sunderland. Halifax, Ipswich, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Merthyr Tydvil, Dundee, Aberdeen, Preston, Brighton, Plymouth, Devonport; while these are different: Blackburn, Bolton, York, Stockport; Southampton, Portsmouth, Oldham (divided), Norwich (divided).

The following counties in England are the same, seat for seat, as in 1885:—Westmorland, Leicestershire, Northants, Rutland, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Hereford, and Surrey. One seat alone is different in Northumberland, Durham, Derbyshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Middlesex, Buckingham, Berkshire, Monmouthshire, and Sussex. In London 44 are the same and 18 different.

In 1885 Wales returned but three Conservatives, in Radnorshire, Montgomery, and Denbigh districts—the same constituencies where they are strong to-day. Cardiff did not return a Conservative till 1895.

Scotland returned eleven Conservatives, among the seats being Wigtown, Bute, Kirkcudbright, St. Andrews, and the two University seats.

Over the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales, 435 constituencies return members of the same party as they did in 1885, and 141 now support the opposite party. Three-quarters of the whole island is as it was in 1885.

Surely, adds Mr. Little, there is something most remarkable in this! Is history about to repeat itself? If so, Unionists can look back with cheerfulness on what happened twenty-five years ago. Mr. Gladstone returned from the polls with undiminished numbers he attempted to carry out a constitutional revolution. He not only failed but broke his own party in two, and he established his opponents in office for the best part of twenty years.

THE VACANT OFFICES.

It is believed that Mr. F. D. Acland, the new member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, will succeed Mr. C. E. Mallet, one of the defeated candidates at Plymouth, as Financial Secretary to the War Office, a position which he held until his defeat at the General Election last January.

The only other Ministerial vacancy is that caused by the defeat of Mr. Partington, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury and Ministerial Whips.

THE VETO BILL.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Times" discusses the political situation in the light of the results of the General Election. He anticipates that the Parliament Bill will be proceeded with in the House of Common after the debate on the Address, so that it may be sent to the Lords before Easter.

Until the Cabinet have met, naturally the Government can come to no fresh decision, but there has evidently been an interchange of views among Ministers since the borough pollings and the first returns from the counties assured them of a majority. It may be noted, first, that it is a commonplace of political controversy that the provisions of the Parliament Bill, if passed in their present form, could subsequently be altered by a Unionist Government.

On the Liberal side it is also argued that the Bill would work in a one sided way, an argument which was repeated by Mr. Lloyd George on Thursday at East Ham, when he said: "The Veto Resolutions would stop Liberal legislation for two years, but would not stop Tory legislation at all." In other words, the passage of the Parliament Bill from the Ministerial point of view, would not settle the Constitutional question once and for all. In the last Parliament the Governments reform scheme referred to in the preamble of the Bill was supposed to have been regretted to the Greek Kalends owing to the sturdy opposition of the Radical group. But on Saturday last in a speech at Dartford, Mr. Churchill said: "I am confident that the Veto of the House of Lords is finished and done with once and for all." Lord Crewe, speaking on the same day at Newmarket, said: "Before very long the Constitutional question would be finally settled, once and for all." On Wednesday, four days afterwards, Mr. Asquith, at Glossop, said: "There is one predominant and governing issue at this election—that is, the curtailment of the Veto of the House of Lords. . . . Upon its settlement once and for all hang the fortunes of a dozen or a score of great causes upon which the hearts and hopes and intentions and purposes of the Liberal Party are set."

Not only is the recurrence of this phrase "once and for all" in the speeches of three prominent members of the Cabinet, including the Prime Minister, and interesting coincidence, but during the last few days three other Ministers, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. J. A. Pease, have implied in public speeches that the Ministry, so far from having abandoned their reform scheme are now forming the resolve to proceed with it in the present Parliament if they can carry the Parliament Bill.

In such case, and assuming that the Parliament Bill could be passed, an elective Second Chamber with a limited membership might be established as an integral part of the Constitution before the next General Election took place, and the whole framework of the present House of Lords would have disappeared. The Nationalist view, and doubtless that of other supporters of the Government, would be that between the two acts of this drama Irish Home Rule should be passed.

DUKE OF RUTLAND AND MR. HALDANE

In a letter to the "Times" the Duke of Rutland comments in stinging fashion on the action of Mr. Haldane in having adopted the methods of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary.

"From the first moment when the creation of the Territorial Force become a fact," his Grace writes "at the meeting of Lords Lieutenant summoned by His late Majesty, there existed an uneasy sensation, felt by many Lords Lieutenant then present, of whom I had the honour to be one, that one of the principal objects aimed at by Mr. Haldane would be that of getting as much unpaid work as possible out of bodies which would be composed mainly of country gentlemen, under the presidency of Lords Lieutenant, generally Conservatives, plus in all, probability, a good deal of money out of those gentlemen's pockets, which money should properly come from the public funds. Both the work and the money have been secured and the Territorial Force has become an impotent success. As president of a Territorial Association I have seen what incessant hard work has been done by unpaid members and an underpaid secretary during the past three years; and all the acknowledgments of that work that I have ever known to have been given by this Government to those who have carried it out have been constant sneers at, and abuse of, the class from which the Territorial Associations' Committees are almost entirely drawn, and by whose efforts alone whatever small success the Force has attained has been effected. Added to which, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always given it to be understood that country gentlemen and land are the main objects of his detestation and enmity." After reminding Mr. Haldane that there may some day be a "breaking point," the Duke of Rutland concludes:—

"I have very frequently heard Mr. Haldane mouth the word 'patriotism' in connection with the Territorial Force and those who work it. But I fear that when coming from him, the interpretation of that largely prostituted word means 'Give me your money and unpaid services, and accept whatever vilification, abuse, and financial oppression my Government may think fit to serve out to you.'"

A FIGHTING UNIONIST MANIFESTO.

Mr. H. Page Croft, M. P., has issued the following manifesto on behalf of the Unionist Reveille Committee.

A snap verdict, a loss of over 200,000 votes, a stale register disfranchising large sections of the electorate, such is the claim to a great and glorious victory on the part of Radical Cabinet. This claim is to be made a pretext for introducing the Veto Bill which the Government have prevented both Houses of Parliament from debating, and which the country has actually been given but a bare fortnight to consider. The constitution that has made our country the greatest country in the world is thus to be smashed and pulverized with half the electors of Great Britain dead against the revolution.

The unionist party refuse to take this lying down. They will fight. Our efforts at compromise have been taken for weakness, and our attempts at conciliation for fear.

The Reform of the House of Lords and the proposals put forward as a solution for parliamentary deadlocks have been scorned as deathbed repentance.

The Referendum, a straightforward endeavour to submit Home Rule and Tariff Reform to the electors, has been labelled as a dodge, and this most democratic offer has been rejected by that party which fears nothing more than a straight vote on a straight issue. So be it.

If the Parliament Bill be passed democracy is silenced and the Veto on the electorate is complete. Home Rule for Ireland, with all its damning results in the shape of bankruptcy and civil war, is inevitable, and the domination of the log-rolling Coalition will be indefinitely prolonged.

Tariff Reform, which offers the only serious solution of our social evils, will be delayed while foreign competition is crushing our industries. Imperial Preference, and the closer commercial union of the empire, will be dead for all time.

There can be no difference of opinion among Unionists as to the duty of the Unionist Party. Ulster can never be betrayed and the Constitution shall never be surrendered. The Parliament Bill must be fought with no quarter all along the line, and should it survive discussion in one House must be rejected by the other.

No threats will prevent the House of Lords from doing their duty to the nation. Let the Radicals create their 500 Peers and become the laughing stock of every democracy in the world.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A Labour correspondent writes to the "Times":—When the Prime Minister gave his pledge that legislation would be introduced in the next Parliament for the purpose of dealing with the Osborne judgment it was generally understood by the Labour members that the promise would be redeemed next Session. I now learn that the Labour leaders have good reason for the belief that this impression was a mistaken one and no Government Bill will be introduced before 1912. This postponement is entirely unsatisfactory to the Labour Party, and as soon as Parliament reassembles steps will be taken to force the production of the Government Bill. As a means that end it has been arranged that each one of the forty-two Labour members will ballot for dates for their Bill dealing with the judgment, and a large number of Radicals have been induced to give a pledge to do likewise. In the event of a suitable date being secured, the Labour Party will proceed with their own Bill, independent of the Government's intentions, and should it pass its second reading they will press the Government for further facilities threatening to withhold their support at critical stages of the Budget unless they give a satisfactory pledge. Before the reopening of the new Parliament a special meeting of the party is to be called for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting other necessary business. It is understood that Mr. Barnes will be put forward for re-election, but the miners are certain to oppose him with a nominee of their own. The name of Mr. Enoch Edwards is mentioned as the most probable choice, though Mr. Edwards has not yet intimated his readiness to stand.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE "PLEDGE."

The Executive of the Labour Party met on Dec. 20 for the purpose of making final arrangements for the eleventh annual conference of the party at Leicester on Feb. 1 and two following days. It is understood that one of the proposals under consideration was the precise form of the recommendation to be made to the conference in accordance with the decision of the Executive to abandon the Party pledge. Under the leadership of Mr. Keir Hardie, the opposition of the rank and file to the abandonment of the pledge has assumed much larger proportions than was expected and fears are entertained that the Executive's recommendation may be rejected by the Leicester conference unless it is framed in such a way as to invite the minimum of opposition. Feeling becomes stronger that the Executive may be obliged to compromise with the opposition. There are two pledges involved. One binding the members of the Party to abstain from promoting the interest of parties or candidates other than the Labour Party or its candidates, and the other pledging the individual member to abide by the decision of the majority of his colleagues. It is now thought to be exceedingly likely that the expected compromise will take the form of a withdrawal of the Executive's proposal so far as it affects the former pledge, whilst the pledge binding the member to vote with his colleagues will be abandoned. The ultimate decision will depend to some extent on the amount of opposition shown at Leicester.

LORD ABERDEEN CENSURED.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance, which was held on Dec 16:—

"The Executive Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance, at a meeting specially summoned to consider the action of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in twice telegraphing to a Liberal candidate at an election in Scotland his emphatic belief in the absolute baselessness of the alarm about the consequences of Home Rule, desire to express their astonishment at this partisan and unconstitutional interference in a contested election on the part of the King's representative in Ireland.

"They also desire to record their indignant repudiation of his Excellency the Viceroy's statement, which contradicts the declarations that have proceeded from the recent mass meetings of Irish Unionists held in Dublin, Belfast, and the well-considered resolutions from all the Unionist organisations of the country, which have declared that Home Rule would mean disaster to their industrial and commercial welfare, and would certainly lead to bitter social and religious dissension in Ireland, and tend to the further disintegration of the empire."

At a specially convened meeting of the South Elphin Clerical Union, held at Roscommon, to consider Lord Aberdeen's recent statement that numerous Protestant ministers in Roman Catholic parts o Ireland were supporters of his views, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That we, the members of the South Elphin Clerical Union, desire to express our astonishment and alarm at the action of the King's representative in Ireland in identifying himself with proposals in furtherance of a Home Rule policy for Ireland, especially as his Excellency claims the approval of numerous Protestant ministers in districts where the majority of the population is Roman Catholic. We challenge the truth of this assertion which we believe to be baseless. We emphatically protest against any such partisan use of his Excellency's position, and declare that while we wish to maintain the best relationships towards our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, still we are entirely convinced that Home Rule would be disastrous to religious freedom in this country. We believe that, especially in view of the intolerant tyranny exhibited in recent Roman Catholic pronouncements on the marriage laws, it is impossible to imagine that Home Rule can be anything but disastrous to Protestants.'

ULSTER'S RESOLVE.

"I am a man of peace, and I do not want to see fighting, but I am afraid civil war would break out all over this part of Ireland of Parliament gave Mr. Redmond his Home Rule."—The Rev. Dr. McDermott, ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

This extract may be said to be the keynote of the feeling in Unionist Ulster at the prospect of Home Rule. Men who have always been the foremost supporters of law and order are changing their attitude in view of the peril that threatens their existence. During the last few months they have witnessed the spectacle of Mr. John Redmond dictating the policy of the British Government, and have watched with growing concern the position into which the Dollar Dictator has forced the Cabinet. It is one of the axioms of the situation that the Unionists of Ulster will never submit to Home Rule. They have not forgotten Lord Randolph Churchill's words: "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right"; and this formula will be put into operation if any attempt is made to place Ulster under the Redmondite heel. The special correspondent of the "Daily Express" in Belfast has been making inquiries in Ulster of late, and asserts that if Home Rule is passed into law Ulster is prepared to take energetic steps to prevent its adoption. The plans already decided upon include the following:

(1) Tenders for rifles have been asked for from German makers.

(2) Preliminary promises of money to buy arms have been written down on a list to the tune of thousands of pounds by way of a beginning, with much more to come.

(3) A scheme of calling to arms under a commando system is ready to be put into operation. Under this system leading men are to control districts, and each commander of a district is to be able to call on a given number of armed men to be mobilised rapidly at certain streets.

(4) Ulster will not pay the taxes when they are levied by the Parliament of Redmond, Dillon, Devlin, and Co., in their contemplated home at College Green, Dublin.

Mr. Thomas Andrews, the Chairman of the County Down Railway, expressed the feeling of loyal Ulster when he recently declared:—

"We shall never submit to having our families, our fortunes and our lives placed under the heel of the secret societies, the boycotters, the moonlighters, and the cattle-maimers and drivers of the southern provinces. Scotland and England would not like this form of Government for themselves. How could they feel justified in endeavouring to force it on us? No, Ulster will never submit, and I doubt whether an officer could be found in the British Army to give the order to his men to fire on the loyalists of Ulster."

LADY MEYER'S JOKE.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union held at the Queen's Hall on Dec. 19, said that they meant to have the vote in the next session, and they believed they could get it if the women of the country made up their minds to it. They had come out of the General Election realising more than they did before that the ultimate issue rested with the women themselves. Lady Meyer said that at dinner recently she sat next to a Cabinet Minister who said he felt so strongly about the suffrage movement that if women did get the vote he would leave public life. She rather, flippantly replied that perhaps it would be so much the better for public life. (Laughter.) That Cabinet Minister did not scruple to send his wife to fight the election for him this time because he was ill in bed.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

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J. R. CLEAVE,

PROPRIETOR.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 5-8—1-8
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 1-2+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	... 95 1-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... 64+1-16
Bar Silver in London.	... 25 2-16—1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	... 25 5-16—1-8

Closing—Bar of Silver.—Fall caused by absence of Buying orders

Silver in New York	... 54 1-2—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-17 1-2+1 1-2
Do do Berlin	... 20-45 1-8 unchgd
Do do New York	... 4 85 2-8+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	...4 1-2p.c. since 1-12-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	3 5-16+1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 2-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans	... 2 5-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	... 2 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 1-8 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England	... £6,00,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate).	1-3-15.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 24th instant, arrived at Brindisi on 4th instant Evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£31,900,000	Inc.	£500,000
Public Deposits	...£12,500,000	Inc.	£3,00,000
Other Deposits	...£49,200,000	Inc.	£4,900,000
Government Securities	£17,100,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Other Securities	...£10,400,000	Inc.	£3,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,900,000	Inc.	£7,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 35 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, January 5.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Good demand, easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.	Good demand at firm rates
Total Sales	... 12,000
East Indian	... 200
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	2,000
Do. Day's Imports	... 59,750
Mid Americans	... 8-1—9
Egyptian F. G. F.	11 1-16 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-82	7-84	7-85	7-83	7-86
Mid Uplands	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
G.O.C.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool	7-85	7-82	7-82	7-87	
	— 4	— 4	— 3	— 5	

Jaffa & Sons' White Shirtings .....810-30 at Rs. 9-10-0 p.p.

NEW YORK, January 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 30,000
Do. Last year	... 26,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 12,000
Do. Exports to Continent	... 6,000
Spot Cotton—15-00+10	
Futures at New York Mar. 14-99+11	Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.
Do do May 15-13+9	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	... 15-12+12
Do. do May	... 15-34+11
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.	

LONDON, Jan. 5.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	... 36 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—London—Sellers.	
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.—Done.—Firm.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian	... 35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship	... 45
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship	... 46 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship	... 40 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 68
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Buyers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 64 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Value.	

SUGAR.

Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.	... 12-3-4
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5 2 1-2—Value.—Steady.

ARRIVAL.

"Lady Sewis," "Pruga," "Earnest Simons."

BOMBAY, January 6.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.	
We quote :—	
Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-1?d.
Credits 3 m/s "	... 1s. 4 11-12d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 7-32d. 15 Apl.
" 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 15-32d.
France 3 m/s "	... 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s "	... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 135 1-2
" Shanghai	... 182 1-4
" Japan	... 189 1-4

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down for ready and 1-8 down for forwards and New York declined by 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 73-8-0. The London market without having any demand had declined, which caused our market to be quiet and there being moderate demand prices fluctuated a little and closed at the same rate.

Demand for ready was as usual and about 60 to 70 cases changed hands.

The gold market remained quiet. Upcountry and local demand was meagre and prices remained steady. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices advanced by half an anna.

GOLD.

97 Touch Fakirsett ...	...	Rs. 23	a. p. 6 0
97 touch Chintu	...	23	6 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.			
National Bank	...	23	15 9
Chartered Bank	...	24	0 0
Sovereigns Shield	...	23	15 0
Do. Dragon	...	15	2 0
Australian ...	...	15	0 0
English Gold	...	24	0 0
Native Bullion	...	24	2 0
Indian Specie Bank	...	23	14 6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	...	23	15 0
117 Penny Ready	...	73	9 6
Local per tola	...	73	8 6
	...	0	11 3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	...	73	8 0
Second do	...	73	11 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—Firm. London prices were unchanged Demand being moderate prices advanced by an anna

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were 6d. up. Moderate business is passing and prices were put up by an anna.

Wheat.—Steady. London prices unchanged and locally advanced by half an anna.

Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Steady. Demand continued good. Prices unchanged.

Mowrasseed, Gingellyseed, and Groundnut.—Quiet but steady. Prices steady.

Poppyseed.—Firm. Sellers being few prices advanced by two annas.

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 5th Jan. 1911.	Since 1st Jan. 1911	Since 1st Jan. 1910
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat ...	66268	66268	48459
Linseed ...	2528	3528	2690
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	5338	5338	4334
Gingellyseed ...	127597	127597	129359
Poppyseed ...	374	374	487
Groundnuts ...	66175	66175	32756
Castorseed ...	17473	17473	10813
Rice ...	88869	88869	9688
Myrabollams ...	11938	11938	21709
Cottonseed ...	57509	57509	202763
Mowrasseed ...	244	244	3498
Gram ...	6975	6975	11155
Jowar ...	4393	4393	4416
Maize ...	1633	1633	9729

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 5th January, 1911 :—

Wheat ...	15,401	cwts
Linseed ...	1,581	"
Rapeseed ...	687	"
Gingellyseed ...	31,145	"
Poppyseed ...	129	"
Groundnuts ...	18,764	"
Castorseed ...	2,319	"
Rice ...	2,039	"
Myrabollams ...	6,319	"
Cottonseed ...	10,577	"
Mowrasseed ...	317	"
Gram ...	2,588	"
Joowar ...	914	"
Maize ...	465	"

SHARES.

The market is dull and quiet, the business reported being very limited during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,595 ; Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 63 3-4, Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 54 1-2 and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-4. In Railway companies, Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 480 ; Ahmedabad Prantej Railway (bares have been changed hands at Rs. 610 ; Amritsar Patty Old shares are quiet at Rs. 120 and New shares at Rs. 118. In Mill companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 250 ; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,640 ; Colaba Land are quiet at Rs. 1,060 to Rs. 1,065 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 355 ; Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 610 ; Madras United Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 2,565 and Manockjee Petit's to Rs. 2,645 ; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 162 1-2 and New City of Bombay at Rs. 715 ; Sassoon Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 735, Southern Mahratta's to Rs. 130, Standard's to Rs. 930 and Sun Mill shares to Rs. 85, Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,010. Press shares are quiet and unchanged : New Mofussil's at Rs. 817 1-2, New Berar's at Rs. 565, Indian Cotton to Rs. 142 1-2 and New Prince of Wales at Rs. 690. In Miscellaneous Companies, Baroda Tramway Coy. shares have reported to have changed hands at Rs. 50 ; Bombay Burma Trad. Cor. are unchanged at Rs. 517 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. and Tram. Coy. ordinary shares are at Rs. 118 1-2 and preference shares are in demand at Rs. 169; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 236 1-4 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 280; Port Canning and Land Improvt. Co. shares have improved to Rs. 777 1-2; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 18 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 42 1-2; Deferred shares at Rs. 80 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 133 ; Bombay Telephone Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 40 3-4 ; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 480. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 5 points down and futures were 11 and 9 up.

Our market at Colaba was firm and demand from the Mills and exporters being good prices advanced by Rs. 2 to 3.

Liverpool opener advised 6 up.

The market for New Crop was firm and demand being more prices advanced by Rs. 5 to 6.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 366 and demand being continued advanced to Rs. 371 1-2 at the close.

100	Currimbhai Mill ...	Jalgaon	340
100	Tata & Co ...	Khandesh	340
100	Morarji Mill ...	Do	330
100	China Mill ...	Do	340
100	Volkart Bros ...	Do	345
100	A Blaschcek ...	Do	342
300	Do ...	Shirpur	350-355
100	P Vishram ...	Bengal	337
700	Bussan M K ...	Multan	347
100	Do ...	Khandesh	350
200	Do ...	Indore	360

Bengal Hand Gin Fine ...	321
" F Good ...	335
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	333
" F Good ...	357
Sind Punjab Fine ...	375
" F Good ...	387
Khandesh Fine ...	367
" F Good ...	378
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	381
F Good ...	353
Akola Kumgaum Fine ...	391
" F Good ...	371
Amraoti Fine ...	350
" F Good ...	382
Yeotmal Fine ...	393
" F Good ...	369
Nagpore Fine ...	308
" F Good ...	322
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	320
F Good ...	347
Methia Fine ...	365
" F Good ...	357
Broach Gin Fine ...	357
" F Good ...	368
Broach Gin Good ...	371
Sawginned Good ...	343
Comptah Gin ...	381
Westerns H. G ...	...
Do M G ...	...

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 5th January, 1911 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,477 "
Central India	403 "
Barsi and Nagur	910 "
Berar	2,173 "
Central Provinces ...	..... "
Total Comras	6,993 "
Dholera	4,402 "
Broach	..... "

Coompta and Dharwar ...	67	"
Westerns	.....	"
Behgals (N. W. P.)	2,085	"
Bengal Rajputana	618	"
Sind	32,95	"
Persia	.....	"
America	.....	"
Other Sorts	.....	"
Total...	18,095	"

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 5th Jan.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last season 1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	21,523	15,4976	1,94,324
Central India	6,014	20,594	33,452
Barsee and Nagur ...	6,853	27,415	81,655
Berar	18,702	1,28,666	2,13,213
Central Provinces ...	6,362	50,511	18,813
Total Comras ...	59,489	3,82,262	6,62,457
Dholleras	7,965	29,003	23,314
Broach	9	168	263
Compta and Dharwar.	2,320	21,823	3,526
Westerns	438	1,999	3,211
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	13,068	2,37,171	3,14,480
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	5,187	19,101	13,786
Sind	9,160	24,879	26,874
Persian	18	128	1,432
America	..	92	361
Egyptian	...	200	297
Other sorts	...	2	46
Total ...	97,539	7,16,833	10,47,097

LIVERPOOL, January 6.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 31,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7-82+6
Feb.—Mar.	7-90+6
Mar.—Apl.	7-91+6
Apl.—May	7-42+6
May.—June	7-92+6
June—July	7-91+6
July—Aug.	7-88+6
Aug.—Sept.	7-68+6
Sep.—Oct.	7-33+6

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., Cotton Statistics :—

	1910-11	1909-10	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	97,539	1,14,134	— 16,595
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 5th Jan.	7,16,833	10,47,097	— 3,30,264
Shipts for the week Europe ...	20,115	22,577	— 2,462
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	17,004	23,687	— 11,683
Total	37,119	51,264	— 14,145
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 5th Jan. Europe ...	2,15,768	1,85,343	+ 13,425
China ...	2,662	20,633	— 17,971
Japan ...	1,47,145	2,00,523	— 53,378
Coast Ports ...	4,591	11,060	— 6,478
Total	3,73,166	4,17,563	— 44,402
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	16,893	37,996	— 21,098
China ...	17,447	49,407	— 31,960
Japan ... Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 10th Dec. 1910—2,619 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 13th Nov. 1910—1,364 bales.

METALS.

We quote:—		
Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21	
"	28	Rs. 53 12
"	35	
"	42	
"	56	
"	63	
"	70	Rs. 55 4
"	77	
"	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
"	28	
"	35	" 45 0
"	42	
"	49	
"	56	
Tin Ingots	...	" 48 12
Georgshutte	...	" 10 8
Copper Sheetings	...	" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	...	" 47 4
Copper Ingots	...	" 46 12

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Heilgar's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard " ...	12-12	12 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, January 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
22 Boxes ...	10,75,200	1,13,250	.....
1 Box ...	.....	4,000	.....
6 Boxes ...	3,07,203	15,000	.....
5 Boxes ...	3,07,200	.....	.....
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	.....	.....
4 Boxes ...	.....	3,00,000	.....
1 Box ...	.....	7,950	.....
1 Box ...	.....	.....	17,500
1 Bundle ...	.....	45	.....
8 Bundles ...	.....	6,675	4,071

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	.....	1,300	.....
8 Bundles ...	.....	14,135	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India ...	Salsetto	London
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India & China ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India ...	do	Aden
A A Rahim ...	do	Suez
H Lalji & Co ...	Bohemia	Aden
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Goalpara	Abas
Do ...	do	Verawal
Sundry Importers ...	Dwarka	Bussrh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 4th January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	32	38,047
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	42,768

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Final memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1910-11.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 9·2 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

(Estimated up to 10th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of sesamum as under :—

	British Districts. Acres	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	333,000	633,000
Sind ...	74,000	5,000
	407,000	638,000

Total 1,045,000 acres ; 5 per cent. below last year's area ; 9 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

In the Presidency Panch Mahals, Surat and Kathiawar in Gujarat and Nasik and Poona in the Deccan alone show some increase over last year's area due to favourable early rains. This was however barely sufficient to make up the large decrease in the Karnatak, where as also in South Deccan and Konkan rain for sowing was deficient. In Baroda, Cutch and other Gujarat States and in Khandesh incessant rain in July-August did not permit fuller sowings of the late crop and in places preference was given to cotton and other kharif crops. In Sind the cultivation of sesamum was extended under ample rains and favourable inundation and in Upper Sind Frontier high prices fetched by the oilseed also acted as an incentive.

Season.—In North Gujarat the crop progressed well at first but suffered at the end through early cessation of the rains, particularly in parts of Kathiawar and other Gujarat States. In South Gujarat and Khandesh the young crop was affected by incessant rain in the beginning but later on the season was favourable and the crop did well. Elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak the crop fared well at first but excessive rain at the beginning and end of October damaged it in places destroying pods and flowers. In the Konkan the crop was good in the north but suffered from excessive rain in the south which damaged standing crop as well as that reaped and lying in the fields. In Sind the crop was good in Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad. Elsewhere fair. In Gujarat the early crop was harvested normally in the second fortnight of October except in parts of Baroda and other States where it was delayed a fortnight. In the Deccan and Karnatak excessive rain in October necessitated postponement of the harvest a fortnight to a month. In the Konkan the crop was reaped in the first fortnight of October as usual and in Sind early in November.

Outturn.—As a result of the season described above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield from 76 per cent. in Kaira to 92 per cent. in Broach. In Cutch it is reported to yield only half the normal and in Kathiswar about 57 per cent. In the Deccan the yield varies from 75 to 85 per cent. in the north but is returned at only 41 per cent. in Sholapur and about 60 per cent. in other districts. In Belgaum and Bijapur the yield is expected to come to about 80 to 85 per cent. but in Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States only from 50 to 65 per cent. of the normal. In the Konkan it ranges between 80 to 90 per cent. In Sind the reported outturn is about 2-3rd of the normal in the south and 75 to 85 per cent. in the north. The total outturn comes to :—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency ...	44,800	61,900
Sind ...	10,600	700
	55,400	52,600

Total 118,000 tons; 15 per cent. below last year's outturn but 3·6 per cent. over the average of the preceding 14 years.

In addition to the above the area returning no statistics is estimated to contain 4,000 acres under sesamum which are expected to yield about 600 tons.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

The final memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1910-11:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 13·7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under groundnut as under :—

British Districts ...	127,900 acres.
Native States ...	31,100 "
Total ...	159,000 acres.

1·6 per cent. below last year's area ; 66·7 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Khandesh, Poona and Satara among British, Districts and Kolhapur among Native States show some decline in area. In Khandesh preference was given to cotton. In the other districts the early rains were either deficient or incessant and prevented fuller sowing. Elsewhere the area was extended under favourable rains.

Season.—The crop suffered at first from the prolonged break in July but the subsequent rains were favourable and the crop did well till the end of September. Rain in October however was excessive and damaged it in places. The harvesting of the crop began timely in the first fortnight of November and still continued.

Outturn.—The crop is estimated to yield from 80 to 90 per cent of the normal in Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Kolhapur. In Ahmednager the yield comes to 63 per cent and in Belgam to 68 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere it is expected to be about 76 per cent. The total outturn stands as under:—

British District ...	342,400 tons.
Native States ...	44,600 "
Total ...	177,000 tons.

2·8 per cent. over last year outturn ; 170 per cent over the average of the preceding 10 years.

The area returning no statistics is estimated to contain 1,100 acres under the crop which are expected to yield about 1,500 tons of the oil-seed.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

The preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1910-11 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territory included in this forecast represent some 8 and 1·4 per cent respectively of the total areas under the crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Total area so far sown and reported is :—

	Linseed Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	93,600	75,600
Native States ...	10,100	48,400
Total ...	103,700	124,000

20 per cent over last year's area ; 2per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts. 23 per cent. short of last year's area ; 1 per cent. short of decennial average of corresponding forecast.

Linseed.—Crop grown principally in Deccan and Karnatak where area extended under stimulus of favourable late rains except in places where preference given to cotton or wheat. Sowings begun in second fortnight of October but delayed in places a fortnight to three weeks owing to heavy rains. Crop generally doing well everywhere.

Rapeseed.—Crop grown principally in Sind and in Gujarat States. In Sind favourable inundation and heavy rains induced larger sowings except in Upper Sind Frontier where sudden subsidence of river reduced water-supply. In Presidency deficiency of late rains curtailed area in North Gujarat. Crop sown in second fortnight of October both in Presidency and in Sind and is doing fairly well everywhere.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1910-11 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under wheat in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 8·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)]

Information incomplete. Sowings under irrigation continue. Total estimated area so far sown and reported comes to :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Natives States. Acres.
Presidency ...	962,000	404,000
Sind ...	464,000	27,000
Total ...	1,426,000	431,000
Total ...	1,857,000 acres.	

9 per cent. over last year's area ; 27 per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts.

In the Presidency wheat cultivation extended under stimulus of favourable late rains except in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Karnatak where lands usually reserved for rabi had been utilized for cotton and other kharif crops. In Sind good rains and favourable inundation brought about increase in area. In Gujarat sowings began normally in second fortnight of October. In the Deccan and Karnatak they began about the same date but were delayed a fortnight to three weeks in places owing to heavy late rains. Irrigated crop was sown a month later as usual and sowings still continue. The Sind crop was sown seasonably in first fortnight of November.

The crop is fair in North Gujarat and Sind. Elsewhere conditions at present are very favourable and young crop thriving. Irrigated crop is also doing well everywhere.

The Earl of Onslow has been advised by his doctors to take three months' rest cure at Clandon.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has been a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London.

BOMABY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	...	270
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 p.c.	1595
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	64½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	13 "	1590
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1370
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100	...	125
Bank of Baroda ...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	...	7½
National Bank of India ...	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	10	...
People's Bank of India ...	50	30	...	160
Specie Bank ...	100	50	...	54½
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld. ...	100	10	...	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld. ...	50	10	Nil	
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 p.c.	10
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£58
Do. ...	25	12	6 "	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. ...	$125	$125	£2 12 p.c.	
	£25	£25		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co. ...	100	100	6 p.c.	222
All India Ut. Co. Ld. ...	100	20	...	12
Bamankus ...	10	10	...	10
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile ...	100	100	...	90
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T Corpn ...	125	125	15 p.c.	520
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ... O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	118½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	...	169
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	...	19
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40	960
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ... O	250	250	10	285½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	280
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10x	10x	3½	27½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	102
Empire of I. L. A. ...	500	50	18 p.c.	173
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7	58
Kamp and Co. ...	200	175	10½	170
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	10	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	240
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co. ...	40	40	...	37
Port Canning Co. ...	1000	1000	...	775
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	18½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	105x
Soundy and Co. ... O.	100	100	...	20 N.
P.	75	35	...	42
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	80
Ld. P.	150	70	...	133
Thacker and Co. ...	100	100	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co. ...	25	25	...	40½
Treacher and Co. ...	500	500	...	482½

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	440
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	160
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co. ...	250	150	15½	525
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	250
Century ...	100	100	5	185
Central India ...	500	500	65	1600
China ...	1000	1000	...	600
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1060
Coronation Mills ...

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

NO CHANGE.

Politically one hoped that the Unionist candidate would recover Wick Burghs, but artistically it was fitting that the last return of this piddled election should be labelled "No change." Thousands of pounds and thousands of speeches have gone to the discovery that the Unionist and Liberal parties which were equal at the beginning of December, are equal at the end. The Coalition majority is infinitesimally increased, but, if that has any importance at all, it is a disappointment to Mr. Asquith, who is in command of a slightly smaller party and slightly more dependent on his exacting and suspicious allies. Ministerialists profess themselves delighted with the result of the elections, which can only mean that they expected a definite set-back. One does not envy Mr. Asquith his task. He has declared that this election was fought on the clear issue of the Veto. One wonders what Mr. Redmond will have to say to that. Probably the Labour Party is the most contented body in the new House.

THE FIVE HUNDRED.

In a prophetic article the "Spectator" enumerates some of the difficulties that are likely to confront the Liberal Party even when it has overcome the initial difficulties which will certainly attend the creation of five hundred peers. First a House of Lords consisting of over a thousand members is going to be an unwieldy affair, legislatively speaking, and it is not going to be easy to find accommodation for such a body. Secondly, though this will hardly present itself in the light of a difficulty to the Liberal Party, we shall have a Liberal Second Chamber—this, after all the denunciation of a Tory Second Chamber! In addition the Government must consider whether they will demand guarantees from the new peers. Several peers have a way of finding a meaning in the word "responsibility." Lastly though the country appears at the moment to be unable to make up its mind in judging between the two great parties, there is no doubt that the undignified spectacle of a hollen and docile Second Chamber will not commend itself to the ordinary Englishman, and he will continue to grow more and more dissatisfied with those who subject the constitution to such unworthy treatment. Reform is needed, but it is a funny kind of reform which leaves things worse than they were.

YOUTH AT THE PROW.

The Home Secretary is a young man, and sympathises with the defects and victories of youth. This, no doubt, is why he has disapproved of the by-law of the Stoke Newington Borough Council prohibiting roller-skating on the pavements and footpaths. The Home Secretary has based his action on the ground that it would be a pity to deprive young people of this excellent form of exercise; but perhaps he forgets that old people need exercise, and that walking is their only firm of exercise, and that roller skating really is a danger to elderly pedestrians. The Council has refused to withdraw the by-law, thus giving another example of the anarchism which animates local government in England. It is easy to refer the Constitution. To coerce a municipal by-committee is hard.

LE DUEL.

Englishmen will learn with apprehension that a bill is being brought forward in the Chambre des Deputes to prohibit, or at least discourage duelling. This stringent measure proposes to inflict imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding forty pounds on any one who fights a duel. The rate is increased in the case of a man who wounds his opponent, and reaches the term of *five years and the sum of four hundred pounds* in the case of the duellist who *kills his opponent. It seems a pity to introduce the theory* that inefficiency is a desirable *goal. If a thing* is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and we are surprised that so logical a nation as the French should not see that the only duellist deserving of censure is he who fails to touch his enemy, whilst the only admirable duellist is he who kills his opponent. Besides, if our neighbours really desire to put an end to duelling, the quickest means would be to punish seriously all duellists who did not give their foe dead upon the field. But we hopes they do not wish to suppress this exciting pastime. The gaiety of nations would suffer a partial eclipse.

VERY WET.

Unfortunately one has no means of exactly ascertaining immediately ascertaining what the weather is like in Siam. Consequently one is unprepared with any really illuminating comment on the Coronation of the King of Siam. It appears that an important part of the ceremony is a shower bath. If Siam is undergoing an experience anything like our own, it must have seemed to the poor young King a superfluous glory, and unless he is more than mortal he can hardly have escaped kindly feelings towards his ancestors who abolished the custom. But there was no help for it. Without a murmur the King took his seat on an octagonal dais, faced the south-east, and the water was turned on. Eight times the process was repeated. His Majesty was then educated in England; he must have felt at home in England again.

INTRODUCE IT INTO CHINA.

The new John Chinaman is nothing if he is not up-to-date. He is already discarding the pig-tail for the parting. His latest move is an imitation of the Veto Bill. The Chinese Assembly has petitioned the Throne either to abolish the Grand Council or to make it responsible to the people. The grand Council is a sort of autocratic Cabinet or Privy Council of some half-a dozen members. Numerically, therefore, it is not an exact replica of the House of Lords, and there are other differences as well. For instance, it assists the Emperor in its advisory capacity from time to time. The Throne, however, with Stuart wit, has replied that there are matters in which the Assembly must not meddle, and that the appointment of officials is the Imperial prerogative. If the Emperor can speak like a Charles, the Assembly can retort like a Roundhead Parliament; it intends to discuss the Edict.

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

The League of Mercy had a twofold reason for deploring the death of the late King in that it was also deprived of its Grand President and Lady Grand President in the persons of the present King and Queen. At the annual meeting of the presidents of the league a cordial letter from the Queen was read, and the chairman (Lord Lansdowne) paid a grateful tribute to their sympathies' whole-hearted performance of their duties as Grand Presidents. The league has been in existence for eleven years, during which period £153,000 has been contributed to the Hospital Fund, and owing to the careful services of the inspectors of the league, it is believed that none of this money has been unwisely applied—a most gratifying reflection for the subscribers. The new Grand Presidents are Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, who are thus giving another instance of their determination to promote charitable institutions which is characteristic of their House of the Royal Family.

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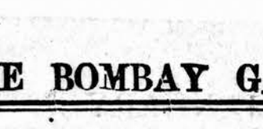

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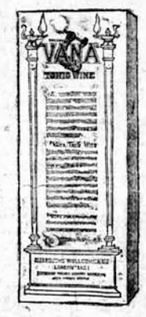

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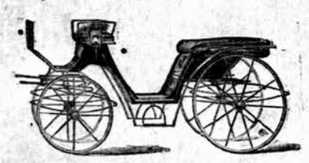

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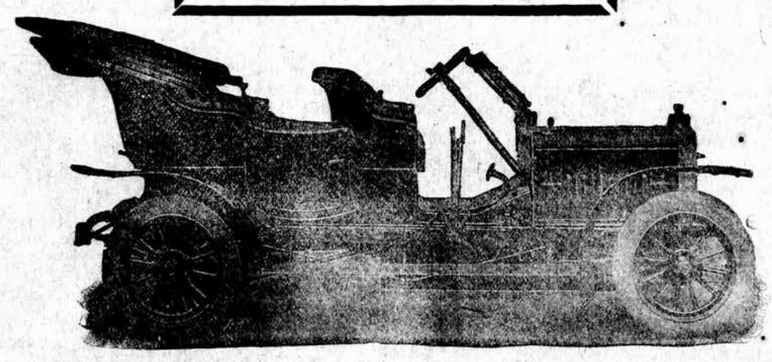

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